

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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五十二月三年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

大拜禮 號五十二月四年四十四

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. CHEFOO.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. NEWHONGKONG.
NAGASAKI. DALNY.
LONDON. PORT ARTHUR.
LYONS. ANTONG.
NEW YORK. LIOYANG.
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.
HONOLULU. TIE-LING.
BOMBAY. CHANG-CHUN.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at
the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do 6 do 3% do.
Do 3 do 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

Sterling \$15,000,000 at 2/6 = \$11,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000 at 2/6 = \$11,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq., R. Shalim, Esq.,
G. Friesland, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
A. Fuchs, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
G. R. Lennemann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2% PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 3 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische
Bank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,
Mendelssohn & Co.,
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt
a/M.,
Jacob S. H. Stern,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln,
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOERN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	{ DELTA Capt. C. L. Daniel	1st May	Freight and Passage
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	{ GANDIA Capt. O. Jones, R.N.	1st May	Freight only.
LONDON, &c. via usual Ports	{ DEVANHA Capt. T. H. Wide, R.N.	2nd May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	{ NORA Capt. G. Phillips	About 6th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI & HANKOW	{ CEYLON Capt. G. W. Babot	About 9th May	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th April 1908

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

NEW STOCK OF
SLAZENGER'S AND BUSSEY'S
TENNIS RACKETS.
\$8.00 to \$20.00 each.

TENNIS BALLS.

\$10.00 per dozen.

TENNIS NETS & POSTS.

MARKERS NET REGULATORS.

COURT MARKERS.

RANSOME'S

LAWN-MOWERS.

TENNIS SHOES.

\$8.50, \$9.50 and \$10.50 per pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]



Telephone
No. 75.

CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS & MOSELLES,
SERRIES, BRANDIES,
MARSALAS, GINS,
MADEIRAS, WHISKIES,
PORTS, VERMOUTHS,
CLARETS, BITTERS,
BURGUNDIES, LIQUEURS,
ALES, BEERS & STOUTS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1908. [40]

THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS.

2, PRUDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERS.

Just Unpacked Another Lot of
NEW SPRING GOODS.

Direct from Paris. [42]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shawan, Tones & Co., sole
agents.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,303 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.
(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing
Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are
lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and
from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects
with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the
Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call-Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.
Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine,
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern
Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.
O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMKON), (TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO),

SHAMKON, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA.

ON THE BRITISH CONFESSION, IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

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Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| YOKOHAMA and KOBE | "PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz | About FRIDAY, 1st May. |
| NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN | "YORCK" Capt. J. Raudemann | WEDNESDAY, Noon, 6th May. |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | "BUELOW" Capt. H. Förmann | About WEDNESDAY 6th May. |
| MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | "PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz | THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 21st May. |
| KUDAT and SANDAKAN | "BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill | Middle of May. |

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

| FOR | STEAMERS | CAPTAINS | TO SAIL ON |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | "YARRA" | | 17th April, afternoon. |
| MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS | "ARMAND BEHIC" | Guilouet | 28th April, 1 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | "ERNEST SIMON" | Girard | 11th May, afternoon. |
| MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS | "AUSTRALIE" | Verron | 12th May, 1 P.M. |

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

I. MILLET,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

Hongkong, 14th April, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOBE.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street. Canton Agents—Messrs. K. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Dentistry.

TWIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
REASONABLE FEE.
Consulting Fee Free.
Sungang, 1st April, 1908.

Dr. M. H. CHAN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama Harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamer.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Steamer | From | Expected on or about | Will leave for | On or about |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| TJIBODAS | JAPAN | Second half April | JAVA | Second half April |
| TJIMAH | JAVA | Second half April | AMOY | First half May |
| TJIPANAS | JAVA | First half May | SHANGHAI | First half May |
| TJIKINI | JAVA | First half May | JAPAN | First half May |
| TJILATJAP | JAVA | Second half May | SHANGHAI | Second half May |
| TJILWONG | JAPAN | Second half May | JAVA | Second half May |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 21st April, 1908.

Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents,

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

Hotel.

KAMAKURA KAIHIN IN HOTEL.

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THIS modern Hotel, completely re-built, situated on the seashore within easy distance of Yokohama and Tokyo, will be opened during April, under European management.

Charges moderate.

Special terms for families.

Apply—

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

E. APPEL, Manager.

THE ANALPHABETS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

The enlistment of soldiers in the countries with Universal military service offers a good opportunity not only for examining the physical features of the whole population but also the educational culture as far as elementary knowledge is concerned. Thus from the Reports of the recruiting officers we get at the same time interesting statistical data on elementary education. It is instructive to compare the results for the more advanced Continental nations. As in Great Britain Universal Service or Conscription does not exist, we have no figures for England, Scotland and Ireland.

As was to be expected, the percentage of Analphabets is lowest in Germany. There the figure of 7 analphabets among 10,000 recruits in 1907 has since been reduced to about 3 in the last year. We may therefore take it for granted that in about ten years the whole subject will be left vacant in the Reports of the military authorities. Some minor States of Europe nearly come up to the German standard. Foremost among them is Sweden with only 2 Analphabets per thousand recruits. Switzerland with 18 and Denmark with 20 Analphabets may be grouped together with Germany and Sweden as the countries where elementary education is best provided for.

There is a remarkable jump to the next class of countries. In the Netherlands we find 230 Analphabets among 10,000 recruits. To our greatest surprise a country of as old and high culture as France brings the undesirable number up to nearly its double, viz., 430 in 10,000. Nevertheless France holds the second place among the large European countries.

As a third class we may combine Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. The South-Eastern neighbour and ally of Germany, Austria-Hungary, will have to be satisfied with a back seat in our classification, as it reports 230 Analphabets among 10,000 recruits. We must conclude that over one fourth of the whole-scale population in the Dual Empire cannot write nor read and, as matters stand, the proportion may be assumed to be larger still for the female part of the population. Nor is the difference between the Cis-Leithanian and the Transleithanian parts so very striking. Hungary reaching the figure of 2800 Analphabets cannot influence the whole list so very considerably. It is sad to reflect that the other ally of Germany, viz., Italy, stands also so deep in elementary education. Italy can boast of a civilisation still older than that of France. In fact it was the seat of refined culture when the ancestors of the Germans lived like savages in their forests. But what do we learn from these statistical data? Nearly one third of the Italian recruits, 339 out of every 10,000 are unable to read and to write. If that is the Report of a country of old culture, we need not be so much astonished that Russia, that was only Europeanized two centuries ago by Peter the Great should have to report more than 6,000 Analphabets among 10,000 recruits.

These figures will be sufficient to show how much has still to be done for spreading elementary education in various countries of Europe. For the struggle of life and for the preservation of economic prosperity the arts of reading and writing are the most indispensable instruments at our disposal. It needs no argument that the money spent on elementary public schools is sure to yield its harvest in national wealth.—Continental Correspondent.

SENSITIVE PLANTS.

There are plants so sensitive that if, when standing by them, you should suddenly put up your umbrella or sunshade, it would be quite sufficient to cause them instantly to close together their leaflets and tug down their leaf stalks, just as if they were startled and alarmed by the movement. Indeed, on a sunny day, when the temperature is sufficiently high, you need not make even so decided a movement; merely your shadow coming in contact with their leaves will often cause them to fall slightly.—Strand Magazine.

BRITAIN'S SWEET TOOTH.

From figures given by the Board of Trade relative to the world's sugar production, the United Kingdom appears to be a particularly sweet-toothed country. It comes out an easy first amongst the sugar-consuming nations of Europe, and in proportion to its population it consumed more than twice as much as head as either Germany or France. These are the 1905 figures for the principal countries:

| | Tons. | Lb. consumed |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| United Kingdom | 1,582,000 | 81.19 |
| Germany | 999,000 | 36.50 |
| Holland | 78,000 | 30.91 |
| Belgium | 76,000 | 24.15 |
| France | 571,000 | 32.61 |
| Austria-Hungary | 471,000 | 21.99 |

The preparation of the United Kingdom is no doubt due to the extensive confectionery manufacture carried on in this country. Both the United States and Australia are credited in the Board of Trade return, with a consumption per head in excess of that of the United Kingdom—89.81 lb and 129.61 lb respectively—but these figures are not properly comparable inasmuch as they represent sugar of all qualities whereas for the European countries the statistics are given in terms of the refined product.

The world's production of sugar in 1906 was 14,312,000 tons, of which 7,317,000 were cane and 6,995,000 beet.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

BY
SIMPSON & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 19th July 1907.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from VAN DEN BOSCH, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on

MONDAY,

the 27th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 5, Stuart Terrace, The Peak.

SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—
TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS and WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TEA, WOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DINNER WAGON, SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, CROCKERY WARE, COOKING STOVE, and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908.

Public Company

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 31st February, 1908, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th April to 2nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1908.

Notice of Firm

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

Intimations

JAPANESE MASSAGE, F. KAWASAKI.

GRADUATE OF KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL.

No. 30c, PRAVA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG.
Telephone 504.

TERMS:

SINGLE ENGAGEMENT (one hour).....\$ 3
ONE WEEK.....10
ONE MONTH.....30

Attendance at Patients' Residence.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and discovery, when all nature's secrets are being unlocked by the science of the laboratory. The discovery of the secret of life has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among the most important of these discoveries is the discovery of the secret of life.

THERAPION.

This preparation is a reliable and safe remedy for all the diseases of the human body, and has been used for many years by the most distinguished physicians of the world. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all the diseases of the human body, and has been used for many years by the most distinguished physicians of the world.

THERAPION.

which is a certain rank with it, and it is a powerful and effective remedy for all the diseases of the human body, and has been used for many years by the most distinguished physicians of the world.

Wm. Powell, Ltd., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Everything for Children's Wear.

SMART MODELS FOR PRESENT WEAR



SUN HATS. GIRLS' HATS. CHILDREN'S MILLINERY.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Des Vœux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1908.

To Let.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon, No. 3, CANTON VILLAS. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [159]

TO LET.
HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, Immediate Possession. Apply to—
A. RAYMOND, C/O S. J. David & Co., Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [177]

TO LET.
CHAMBERS in No. 2, WYNHAM STREET, late Hotel Baltimore, rent moderate. First Floor of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters. ONE ROOM with Verandah and a SMALL ROOM on the Second Floor of No. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, above our office, suitable for Business Premises or Dwelling. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Hongkong, 6th April, 1908. [157]

TO LET.
ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point. Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Hongkong, 21st March, 1908. [138]

TO LET.
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.) Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

TO LET.
HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIST ROAD. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground. No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor. HOUSES in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 10th April, 1908. [166]

TO LET.
4-ROOMED HOUSES in GAP ROAD near the Race Course, within easy access to the Lower Level Tramway. Rent very moderate. FLATS for Europeans in WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wanchai Road. Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH, Hongkong, 16th December, 1907. [72]

TO LET.
NOS. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [126]

For Sale.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.
(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,750,000)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)
THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [148]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what also is admirably presented in all such cases is increased vitality—genuine VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that an night's sleep, if this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH. A new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in other words, it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this powerful recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments. It is the principle of the "Therapion" that has been the subject of a "Therapion" report on the part of the British Government. It is the only medicine that has been found to be effective in every case of debility, and it is the only medicine that has been found to be effective in every case of debility.

THE GRAY.

The soft rain, sunlike, grey,
Speaks on the leaves to me,
All through the rain-drow'd day
Weeps the lone cypress tree,
And the voice of the rain is a whisper
From thee.

The grey rain, hopeless, cold,
Falls from a hopeless sky,
Falls upon the turn'd mould
Where sodden flowers die,
And it sings to the beat of its falling
Am I.

The soft rain-whispers low
Early, early and late,
Soft and sluggish and slow,
Hush'd like the voice of fate,
And all lonely bending over thy grave
I wait.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

BURNING A WARSHIP.

NOVEL SPECTACLE AT LORD HOWE ISLAND.

The old French warship *Maurthe*, which was sold about six months ago to the Moreland Smelting Company, of Kent-street, Sydney, to be broken up, is still on the reef at Lord Howe Island, where she drifted after being abandoned at sea by her new owners while being towed to Port Jackson.

A valuable lot of brass and copper fittings and other metals have been salvaged. The work, however, has not been completed. A fire was caused on board in connection with the operations, and the old warship was burned to the water's edge. The manager of the Moreland Smelting Company, Mr. Baker, who has just returned from the scene of the wreck, states that the hull is still in the same position, and although there is a good deal of salvage work that might yet be done, the heavy weather prevailing during the last six weeks has prevented any passage between the shore and the wreck. The company has not, however, abandoned all idea of regaining other portions of the machinery, and more attempts at this work will be made.

It falls to the lot of few persons to witness the actual destruction by fire of a fairly modern warship. Mr. Baker and Mr. Waugh (who has had charge of the operations) have both just returned from the scene of the wreck of the old warship, and describe the burning of the ship as having been a magnificent spectacle. It was about 6 o'clock in the morning when a crew of the wreckers and some of the Lord Howe islanders rowed from the shore to the ship in one of the island's boats, and at once the work of setting fire to the warship commenced. Soon great volumes of smoke began to roll out of the holds and through cracks in her hull, caused by the straining on the rocks, and those on board were quickly compelled to regain the boats, which were waiting alongside.

The parties then stood off to watch the effects of the fire, which by this time had taken a good hold upon the woodwork. Great flames were soon shooting skywards, and as the sparks and embers began to fall thickly around the ship a return was made in the shore, from which point the progress of the fire was watched with interest by the residents of the island.

The ship continued to burn for 24 hours, during which time the sight was a superb one, especially after nightfall, when the reflections from the conflagration lighted up the sea for miles round. The weather was perfectly calm, so the fire had full sway.

So far, about 150 tons of copper brass, and other metals have been recovered from the wreck, with the assistance of the islanders, who receive a percentage on the value of that recovered, which is estimated to date at about £2,000. It is expected that as soon as the weather moderates another 15 tons can be saved.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CORDITE.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSIVE.

Included in the defence scheme of the Federal Government, provision is made for the establishment of a cordite factory close to Melbourne, on what is known as the Maribyrnong Park Estate, near Flemington Racecourse. As this terrible explosive may be classed as one of the latest of modern inventions in warfare, some particulars concerning its manufacture at the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham, England, may be of interest.

Cordite is composed of 58 per cent of nitro-glycerine, 37 per cent of gun-cotton, and 5 per cent of vaseline. It does not deteriorate under severe climatic changes, and is not affected by damp. When it explodes there is practically no smoke given off, and for that reason it is sometimes known as "smokeless powder" when it is made up into cartridges for cannon and rifles in the British Army and Navy. It explodes when detonated by a fulminate, but when it is simply ignited it quietly burns away without explosion.

It is far more powerful than ordinary black powder, as the following facts show. The charge of powder for the 12-pounder gun is 4lb, while the cordite charge for the same weapon is a little less than 1lb, and the latter gives far better results.

THE INITIAL PROCESS. The first step in the manufacture of cordite is the preparation of the gun-cotton. The cotton waste, from which it is made comes from Manchester and costs about £30. It is carefully picked over by girls in order that fragments of wood, rope, wire, and rag may be removed. It is then pulled into bits and cut up by machinery, and afterwards thoroughly dried at a heat of 185 deg.

After being cooled, it is thrown into dipping pans containing three parts of sulphuric acid of nitric acid. It is left in the acid for about five minutes, during which time the cotton will have absorbed over 10lb of acid.

ted cotton is then taken out of the pans, allowed to cool in the cooling tanks, and is then shot into a centrifugal machine, whirling round at a speed of 1,200 revolutions a minute. This removes the waste acid, and makes the cotton fairly dry.

BOILED IN MONSTROUS VATS. The next operation is the washing of the cotton in a wooden tank full of water, which is agitated by a revolving bladed wheel. When the washing is complete and no taste of acid remains in the cotton, it is taken out and boiled in monstrous vats for four or five days. After this there is more churning and washing until although the moulting process is reached, and the cotton is pressed into big cubes of 2½lb. These cubes are veritable gun-cotton, and when pressed flat and furnished with a dry cylinder and a fulminate of mercury detonator, they are quite ready for torpedo work. The gun-cotton press-house is furnished with what is called a protective rope mantlet or wall of rope, such as is used in fortifications. The dry gun-cotton is now taken to the nitro-glycerine house, a most extraordinary building, literally buried under a mound, and approached by a brick-lined passage in the earth. Here it is saturated with nitro-glycerine, an almost colourless liquid. Great care is exercised in this operation, and if but a single drop falls on the leather floor, it is at once wiped up with a damp cloth.

CORDITE DOUGH. The saturated gun-cotton is now called "cordite dough," and is taken direct to the kneading-house. Here the men wear curious respirators, as they knead the sticky mixture, which gives out nauseous and deadly fumes. When thoroughly kneaded the dough is placed in drums, which have slow revolving screw blades, which thoroughly mixes the dough. During this process the mineral jelly or vaseline is added; after being pressed and moulded, the mixture is finally put into another machine and emerges as a fine brown twine with a diameter of 1½ of an inch. This is finished cordite, and it is wound upon a reel. Ultimately, the cordite is cut into little bits and made into bundles for the cartridge cases.

Adjoining the cordite works there is a pond into which all water from the nitro-glycerine houses is most carefully drained, since such water contains a certain quantity of nitro-glycerine. Every Saturday this curious pond is blown up by means of dynamite, in order to get rid of the dangerous explosive matter it contains.

Intimations.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Where I am sure to find the best
FRENCH BOMBES,
LIQUEURS,
BURGUNDY,
BORDEAUX,
CHAMPAGNE
and
CLARET.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [53]

50 PER CENT LESS.

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BICYCLES and ACCESSORIES at 50 % less than usual prices for one week only, to clear our old stock and make room for our new shops at Nos. 33 & 35, Des Vœux Road.

Begin from TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH. Remember we will Remove to our shops on the 7th inst.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

11, DAGUIAR ST.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [14]

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable, is honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. It is used to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh—L.R.C.P., London—Physician, Women's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

49]

WANTED.

SITUATION as HOTEL MANAGER, ASSISTANT or SECRETARY. Fourteen years' experience in the East. Address—
"ROTYAHC," C/O this Office, Hongkong, 21st April, 1908. [436]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence. Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES, C/O Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [132]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 150 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [57]

Consignees.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ST. DUNSTON." Captain W. Jones, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 20th April, 1908. [435]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. [441]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"FOONA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 21st April, 1908. [17]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-MORROW, the 21st of April, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the end of May, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 21st April, 1908. [18]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BRISGAVIA"

Captain Girstenbrau, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd of April, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. [143]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"SUMATRA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. [19]

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that the change has been made in the Rate of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than the new rate (10 cts. per Single Copy).

T. E. MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [20]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE AND FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

Watson's D. SHERRY SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen - - - \$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

It is not often that critics, so far removed as Sydney is from China, have as correct an appreciation of the trend of current events in the Southern Provinces as is the case with a writer in the Sydney *Evening News* in his comments on the initiation of the boycott in Canton in the middle of March. In dealing with the cabled despatch of the memorable mobster meeting at Canton, the leader writer in the Australian paper remarks:— "In the case of the *Taiyu Maru* China has had to bow to the superior diplomacy of the island empire, backed as that diplomacy is by magnificent fleets and overwhelming military forces. China at present would be absolutely helpless in a war with the Mikado and his men, and her whole hope of successfully defending herself again in invasion lies in the new army which is being slowly developed. But, apart from war, China has one weapon that appeals very keenly to the foreigner, and the people of Canton have just put it into force against the Japanese. To protest against the release of the *Taiyu Maru* fifty thousand Cantonese made a demonstration, burnt their Japanese clothes, and started a boycott against all goods from Nippon. Japan, reaching out hungrily for the trade which is necessary to support her struggling industries, cannot afford to have the mind of China set against its goods. The goodwill of the Chinese people is vital, because China is the greatest available market. Without a large overseas trade, the burden of the great fleets and armies of Japan could not be supported, and thus the war with Russia was, to a great extent, a struggle for markets. But Japan, dominant in Korea and Southern Manchuria, is no pleasant spectacle to China, and the situation is bound, in the future, to be full of difficulty. If, therefore, China can effectively boycott the goods of his island rival, the effect would be seriously to impair that rival's capacity for war, while at the same time the armaments and diplomacy of Japan would be helpless to resist the silent attack. The boycott at Canton and that of American

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN SERVICE.

A contemporary reports that the negotiations between the North German Lloyd and the Imperial Government subsidy for the maintenance of a regular mail service between New Guinea, Australia, and Japan has been concluded. The existing subsidy agreement, concluded for the years 1898-1914, for the establishment of mail lines to the Far East and Australia, provided for a connecting line from Singapore to New Guinea and back, via the ports of the Sunda Archipelago. This Australia-Japan line, however, was not a financial success, but, on the other hand, a thriving trade with New Guinea, with an important copra export as well as an import of workmen and beasts of burden from Singapore, together with the excellent port conditions of Simpsonhafen, made a regular connection with Singapore desirable. Therefore it has been decided to resume the New Guinea-Singapore route, with the inclusion of a number of new ports of call. The North German Lloyd will also establish a regular monthly service between Sydney, New Guinea, Hongkong, Japan receiving an additional subvention of M. 500,000 (£25,000) yearly. The new line also calls at the Island of Yap, the terminal of the German-Dutch cable. The withdrawal of Japanese competition as the result of the North German Lloyd Company's agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is probably the determining factor of the new venture.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 27th March was delivered in London on the 24th inst.

THE new issue of postage stamps in Bangkok is now being distributed amongst the various post offices.

THE cancellation of the memorial of re-entry by the Crown on Aberdeen Island Lot No. 48 has been registered according to law.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Saturday, the 9th May, 1908, for the repair of the Post Office launch *Despatch*.

HIS Excellency the Governor will distribute the prizes at the Hongkong Schools Sports on Monday next, at the conclusion of the sports, about 5.30 p.m.

A LADY asked the astronomer if the moon was inhabited. "Madam," he replied, "I know of one moon, in which there is always a man and a woman. Which is that? 'The honey-moon'."

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote Major Arthur Chapman, V.D., to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with effect from the 15th inst.

ERICH Nielsen, of no employment in the Colony, was sent to gaol for seven days by Mr. H. Kemp, police magistrate, to-day. Nielsen's offence against the law was that of soliciting alms in the public streets.

TWO Chinese coolies were charged before the Magistrate at the Police Court, this morning, for being members of the "riad Society." They were remanded until Thursday next for the Police to prosecute further investigations into the case.

MR. J. H. Kemp, first Police Magistrate, imposed a fine of \$15, at the Police Court, to-day, on Li Lai, owner of a cargo-boat, for leaving the waters of the Colony without first providing himself with a clearance permit from the harbour authorities at the Aberdeen Station.

IN these days, when a man is considered "too old at forty," it is refreshing to learn that there is at Constantinople a veteran called Hadji Raouf who is still young enough to earn his living as a saddle maker in his 133rd year, and who has ten more years to go before he can tie his father's record of life.

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1880; and An Ordinance to authorize the making of By-laws by The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.

AN affray occurred on board the steamer *Michou* yesterday as a result of which Sui Kwa Chui, a stevedore's coolie, is lying in hospital for treatment of his injuries. Sui's three assailants were formally charged before the Police magistrate to-day. The case has had to be adjourned till Monday to enable the complainant to be present before the charge can be proceeded with.

IT is notified that the cancellation of the memorial of re-entry by the Crown of—

Victoria Marine Lots:—24, 26, 261, 262, 263, 264 and 265;

Victoria Island Lots:—1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1040, 1041, 1042 and 1043;

Shanklin Lot:—31, 32, 33 and 400; and

Kowloon Island Lots:—68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. ANNUAL MEETING.

The nineteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., was held in the office of the general managers, St. George's Building, in the forenoon to-day, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, declaring a dividend and electing consulting committee and auditors. Mr. Robt. Sheehan presided. There were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Dr. J. W. Noble (consulting committee), Messrs. T. F. Hough, W. E. Clarke, Erich Georg, A. Denison, A. H. Moulder, Capt. C. V. Lloyd, W. A. Dowley, J. A. Young, Paget Hett, J. B. Sayer, E. T. Bunje, and R. Henderson (Secretary).

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said:—We have the pleasure to lay before you the report and accounts for 1907, copies of which have been in your hands for some days past. Our working account again shows an increased profit, and we are able to divide four pence in dividend, which I think is very satisfactory, and I hope will be approved by all shareholders. We are compelled to put something to reserve by our articles of association, but we do not recommend more than \$1,000 for this purpose, as in the present state of our finances this fund exists only on paper, the money being used in our business, but on the other hand we propose writing off the substantial sum of \$84,974.88, for depreciation of buildings, machinery, etc. The work of the year under review shows, I am glad to say, steady progress both in our sales and in our output. The two extra rotary kilns, which we acquired on the spot under circumstances explained to you at our last annual meeting, were not in as good order as they might have been or would have been if we had taken them over ourselves from the makers at home, and consequently more time was occupied in erecting them and putting them together than we had expected. All defects were, however, finally made good, and these kilns now form a valuable addition to our plant. In the accounts you will notice that we had to pay \$50,000 for interest on borrowed money, or some \$13,000 more than we did the previous year, but this item should be considerably less in the next account, as our debt to the Bank is now reduced to three lakhs. You will no doubt wish to have some details of our capital expenditure during the year, which has principally caused this increase in interest. We spent, as you will see from the accounts, some \$55,000 at Mica, which was chiefly made up of:—

\$15,000 on sea wall and reclamation of land—
\$3,000 for a stone breaker.
\$4,000 for an economizer to economize fuel for the boilers.
\$7,000 for plant to take up and discharge fresh clay into factory and afterwards into boats.
\$5,000 on a shed for storing clay.
\$12,000 for another ball mill for grinding burnt cement; the rest being labour and other small items.
At Hok On our expenditure was nearly three lakhs, a great part of which was spent on the new rotary kilns, viz:—
\$65,000 to complete the installation of the two kilns.
\$73,000 on a grinding mill; and
\$41,000 on the buildings.

These necessitated a 500-horse power engine, which cost \$32,000; besides this we built clinker and coal sheds costing \$10,000, a new cement godown for about \$7,000, a stove drier for \$10,000, and spent about \$5,000 on additional machinery and buildings for the saw mill. Also 16,000 on new roads and drains; \$3,200 on a small tramway; \$1,000 on arrangements for bringing down stone from the West River; and the rest on small alterations and incidentals. You will thus appreciate that enlarging the factory does not mean simply adding new kilns. For new kilns entails extra grinding plant, and that requires increased power. On the other hand, it, of course, results in an enlarged output and that again entails a larger saw mill, more godowns, and increased stocks both of raw material and cement to receive and handle and ship off. Nothing has been spent that was not absolutely necessary or that does not tend to greater efficiency, and make for economy and reduced working expenses, our constant aim being to obtain the best results by the adoption and use of the most up to date plant and labour-saving machinery. At Deep Water Bay the expenditure of \$20,000 was principally on a new boiler and engine and other small additions to machinery. You will notice that we have only allowed for depreciation of buildings and machinery, lighters, etc. at the usual rate of six per cent, and have not included land as some shareholders raised the point that property at Kowloon if anything had appreciated and was not depreciating which is, no doubt, the case. The item for land at Canton is cost of a piece of ground on the River, which is used as a depot for stone prior to its transshipment to sea-going boats. While on the subject of accounts I may say that I am sorry that they are later than usual this year, but this is inevitable with the greater mass of figures with which we have to deal, and without unduly pressing our accountants and auditors. I do not see how they can be got ready any sooner in future. As to the outlook for the present year I do not think we have much to fear; our brand is now well liked by the most exacting of our customers, and the demand for it keeps good and steady all round. It is true that owing to China's New Year and other causes our sales for the first two months of the year fell off, but March showed a good recovery, and we are now fully booked for this and the month to come. On the whole I think we have good reason to expect that our turn-out will be

will again show an improvement on that of last year. But in moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask. The Chairman: There being no questions, gentlemen, I beg to move that the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed. Mr. T. F. Hough, in seconding, said that, after the exhaustive remarks of the chairman, he felt that they were in the happy position of being able to tender their congratulations to the general managers and staff. He congratulated them upon the foresight in having increased the capital thereby placing the Company in the position it found itself in today. If he might be allowed to coin the phrase, he would say that he tendered them this "tandem congratulations"—to the management for the good results and to the shareholders for the handsome dividend they were receiving. He felt that directors should have the support of shareholders on all occasions whether the report presented be good or bad. With those few remarks he had pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. E. Clarke, seconded by Mr. A. Denison, Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. H. Keswick and Dr. J. W. Noble were re-elected to the consulting committee.

Mr. Moulder moved that Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gordin be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Sayer seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday morning.

V. N. C. SPORTS.

ELEVENTH ATHLETIC MEETING.

Patrons:—His Excellency Sir F. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lampton, K.C.V.O., Commodore Stokes, R.N., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.

Judges:—Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. W. A. Crake, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. A. McKirdy, Mr. J. Rodger, Mr. M. A. A. Souza, Lt.-Col. Broke, R.E.

Referee:—Mr. A. Rodger.

Handicappers:—Mr. E. Humphreys, Mr. A. McKirdy, Dr. F. H. Kew, Mr. H. Williams.

Clerks of the Course:—Mr. J. W. Bains, Mr. M. McIver.

Starters:—Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

Time-keepers:—Mr. T. Meek, Mr. R. Henderson.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. R. Henderson.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. F. Lammert.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club's Athletic Sports took place on the Hongkong Football Club's ground this afternoon. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the sports. The events were more of the evenly contested. During the sports, the band of the 13th Rajputs played the following selections of music:—
"Value"....."Swing".....Koeber.
"Selection"....."Runaway Girl".....Cargill.
"Coke-Walk"....."Don't make den scandalous eyes at me".....Johnson.
"March"....."Napoli".....L. Chas.
"Value"....."Fair Voice".....Buccaloni.
"Selection"....."Gladia".....Jones.
"Two Steps"....."Mamlin Moss".....Thurhan.
"Value"....."Merry Widow".....Lohar.
"Triumphal March"....."Entry of the Gladiators".....Flucke.
God Save the King.

Following are the events with their results:—
1.—1 p.m.—LONG JUMP.—(Three tries).
Prize presented by His Excellency, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G.

1. A. C. Leith (dist. 20 ft. 4 in.); 2. F. G. Carroll (dist. 21 ft. 11 in.).

1.—1.20 p.m.—120 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Handicap)—First Prize presented by Mr. R. Sheehan; Second Prize presented by Mr. A. Denison.

First Heat—1. Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Mid. Regt.; 2. L. A. Ozorio.

Second Heat—1. A. S. Kempthorne; 2. L. G. Cordeiro.

Third Heat—1. A. E. Combes; 2. J. H. Mead.

1.—1.35 p.m.—HIGH JUMP.—(Three tries).
First Prize Presented by the H.K. Corinthian Yacht Club; Second Prize Presented by Messrs. Falconer & Co.

1. P. Linton (5 ft. 3 in.); 2. A. C. Leith (5 ft. 2 in.).

1.—1.50 p.m.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Challenge Cup)—Presented by Dr. F. H. Kew. To be won three years before becoming the property of a Competitor. First Prize presented by the Hon. Mr. H. Keswick; Second Prize presented by the Hongkong A.A.A.

1. F. G. Carroll (10.1/5 secs.); 2. H. L. O. Garrett.

1.—2.00 p.m.—BOYS' RACE, 100 YARDS (Handicap)—Post-Entries. Open to all Boys between the ages of 6 and 10. Handicap at the post, age to be stated on entry. First Prize presented by Mr. C. E. Warren; Second Prize presented.

1. Atkinson, 2. Ray, 3. Stephenson.

6.—2.10 p.m.—TEAM RACE.—(200 Yards).—(Teams of 4). Prizes presented.

1. Hongkong A.A.A. (1 min. 38 3/5 secs.)

2. Hongkong Football Club.

7.—2.20 p.m.—TUG-OF-WAR.—Open to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Navy, Army, V. Volunteers and Police. Each Ship, Regiment or Corps may enter one team only (8 men a side). To be pulled over 15 feet. Best of Three pulls. Regulation boots as issued to be worn. No spikes or nails allowed. No sitting down. No holes to be dug in the ground before pulling. Prizes presented.

H.M.S. King Alfred beat H.M.S. Kent. This contest was extremely one-sided. Each pull lasted about 5 seconds, and the losing team was so much for their opponent. No sooner was the tug-of-war contest over than it began to rain, and the contest was abandoned.

8.—2.30 p.m.—TUG-OF-WAR.—Open to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Navy, Army, V. Volunteers and Police. Each Ship, Regiment or Corps may enter one team only (8 men a side). To be pulled over 15 feet. Best of Three pulls. Regulation boots as issued to be worn. No spikes or nails allowed. No sitting down. No holes to be dug in the ground before pulling. Prizes presented.

H.M.S. King Alfred beat H.M.S. Kent. This contest was extremely one-sided. Each pull lasted about 5 seconds, and the losing team was so much for their opponent. No sooner was the tug-of-war contest over than it began to rain, and the contest was abandoned.

9.—2.40 p.m.—TUG-OF-WAR.—Open to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Navy, Army

The Japanese Boycott.

THE POSITION IN SYDNEY.

MISLEADING CABLEGRAMS.

We take the following from the Sydney *Evening News* of 20th ult. It is alleged that there will be trouble over the fact that the Chinese Government formally apologized to Japan for hauling down the flag of the steamer *Tatsu Maru*. It is said that the Japanese were guilty of a breach of the international law in carrying contraband of war on the steamer, that she was rightfully detained, and that the Chinese Government detained itself too much over the matter. As a kind of indication of their resentment at the action of the Government, it is said that a number of residents of Canton decided to boycott Japanese goods in every way that lay in their power.

The idea was also suggested of boycotting the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers which run between Sydney and Hongkong as well as to Japan. Some of the agitators said that they would refuse to ship any stores to Sydney by these boats, and that it only required the assistance and co-operation of the Chinese merchants in Sydney to make the boycott of Japanese steamers and goods complete. There was alleged to be a great deal of excitement in Canton over the matter, but cablegrams received from that quarter do not go to show that there is much better being made about the *Tatsu Maru* incident, except by a few agitators. Cablegrams from the leading authorities in Hongkong, however, describe the whole thing as a storm in a teacup.

Mr. Tong Chai Chih, editor of the *Tung Wah News* in Sydney, states that there will probably be a meeting of Chinese merchants called in Sydney before Wednesday evening to consider the matter. If certain reliable information can be obtained from Canton to place before that meeting, resolutions may be passed agreeing to ship no further goods from Sydney by the Japanese mail steamers. Mr. Chih said he had this morning received a letter from the Canton Chamber of Commerce to the effect that there was a good deal of feeling over the *Tatsu Maru* incident.

A rumour is in circulation to the effect that a powerful opposition company of steamship owners is to be formed in opposition to the Japanese mail liners, with a capital of a million pounds. I enquire on this subject, however, go to show that this rumour exists in existence long before the *Tatsu Maru* incident. In other words, it is a hoary old chestnut, which has been trotted out by a certain section of the Chinese at intervals ever since the days of the China-Japanese war.

Mr. A. G. Baxter, manager of the N.Y.K. Department of Messrs. Buros, Philip, and Company, Limited, informed an *Evening News* reporter this morning that he had cabled to Hongkong about the matter and had received replies which plainly indicated that the whole agitation was confined to a few malcontents, who did not approve the action of the Chinese Government in dealing with the Japanese Government in a friendly and diplomatic spirit over the *Tatsu Maru* incident. The replies further stated that no action was being taken in Hongkong or Canton; that the regular Chinese customers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were not affected by the alleged movement, and that the agitation, which was at its last gasp, was really confined to persons other than shippers and merchants.

[How misleading the foregoing information was Reuter's telegram, on the subject of the boycott, printed in another column to-day, furnishes convincing proof.—E.D., H.K.T.]

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

The Tibetan Trade Treaty.

London, 23rd April.

The Chinese Commissioner has signed the Tibetan Trade Treaty.

The treaty provides for an escort of fifty soldiers to remain at Gyantse for the protection of the Trade Agent and the office, for two years, when the guard will be withdrawn, and the Chinese Government will protect the agency and the line of communication between Gyantse and Yatong.

The United States.

The Senate has ratified the General Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain and Spain. President Roosevelt has informed the Congressional Leaders that he will veto the Naval Bill providing for the construction of two battleships unless an appropriation for the cost of construction is also authorized; he has also intimated that he will fight for a four battleship programme.

Later.

The "Times" on Sir Robert Hart.

The *Times*, in a leading article, highly eulogizes Sir Robert Hart, whose unique career it regards as practically terminated.

The article regrets Sir Robert Hart's acquiescence in certain verbal assurances respecting the control of the Customs; the spirit of those assurances would be violated if the Inspector General allowed himself to become a mere underling of the Chinese officials; as in the case would be likely to happen, unless the British Foreign Office was vigilant.

The Chinese Boycott of Japan.

Sydney advises that the Chinese are completely boycotting the Japanese.

The *Yokohama Specie Bank* yesterday without any Chinese passengers or cargo and without the usual consignment of gold for China.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The Government Gazette contains the following regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, relating to the Volunteer Corps:—

1. These regulations may be cited for all purposes as the Hongkong Volunteer Regulations, 1908.

2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

"The Corps" means the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

"The General Officer Commanding the Troops" includes the Senior Officer for the time being commanding the Troops.

Terms which are defined in the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, have the same meaning when used in these Regulations.

3. The Corps shall be called "The Hongkong Volunteer Corps."

4. The Corps is raised under the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893. It is subject to the provisions of that Ordinance and of any Ordinance amending it and also to all regulations made under the authority of that Ordinance.

5.—(1) The Corps shall consist of seven units and a Band as follows:—

- (a) A Mounted Troop.
- (b) Four Artillery Companies.
- (c) An Engineer Company.
- (d) An Infantry Company.
- (e) A Band.

(2) The Commandant may, with the approval of the Governor, establish one or more cadet companies in connection with the Corps; any such company shall, as regards its establishment, administration and government, be subject to such regulations as the Commandant may make, with the approval of the Governor.

6. The object of the Corps is to aid the regular troops in the defence of the Colony against foreign attack and to assist the Government in the repression of local disturbances.

7. In order to ensure a military character to the Corps, it will, with the consent of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, be administered by him, under the general control of the Governor.

8. No person shall be eligible to become a member of the Corps unless he—

- (1) Is a British subject;
- (2) Is not less than 18 years and not more than 50 years of age; and
- (3) Is physically fit for military service, according to a standard for the time being fixed by the Commandant, with the approval of the Governor.

9.—(1) No person shall be admitted as a member of the Corps except on the proposal of two members of the unit to which he seeks admission, and with the approval of the Commanding Officer of the unit and of the Commandant.

(2) The names of the person proposed, and the proposer's name, shall be entered in the list of members of the Corps.

10. Every volunteer shall, on his admission as a member of the Corps, or as soon afterwards as may be, in addition to taking the oath or making the declaration prescribed by the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, sign the form of enrolment set forth in the first schedule to these regulations; and shall be bound thereby.

11. The establishment of the staff and units of the Corps and of the Band shall be as set forth in the second schedule to the regulations.

12. Recruiting of supernumeraries for any unit will be permitted, so long as the total number fixed as the establishment of the Corps is not exceeded.

13.—(1) The appointment and promotion of all members of the staff are vested in the Governor.

(2) Recommendations for the appointment and promotion of all officers of units will be submitted by the Commandant to the Governor through the General Officer Commanding the Troops.

14. Supernumerary officers may be appointed in any unit but any such officers shall be absorbed into the establishment as soon as vacancies occur therein.

15. All appointments and promotions of members of staff and of officers be notified to the Governor and shall take effect from the date of such notification or from such other date as may be mentioned therein.

16.—(1) The appointment and promotion of all non-commissioned officers of units are vested in the Commandant.

(2) Recommendations for the appointment and promotion of all non-commissioned officers of units will be submitted by the Commandant to the Governor through the General Officer Commanding the Troops.

(3) Promotion will be by seniority, tempered by selection in each unit, and will be subject to the obtaining of the necessary certificate of qualification for promotion.

17. The drill season will extend from the 1st of October to the 31st of March in each year or a similar period at such other time of the year as may be found more suitable.

18. The Commandant shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practices.

19.—(1) The annual inspection will take place at the end of the drill season. It will be held by the General Officer Commanding the Troops or by a field officer (senior in rank to that of the Commandant) appointed by him for that purpose.

(2) It shall be the duty of every member of the Corps to be present at the annual inspection, unless he is specially excused by the Commandant or unless he is a medical certificate of sickness.

20.—(1) A camp of instruction shall be held in each year at a place appointed by the Commandant for the training of the Corps.

(2) It shall be the duty of every member of the Corps to attend the camp of instruction, unless he is specially excused by the Commandant or unless he is a medical certificate of sickness.

21. Classes will be held at convenient times in each year for the instruction of members desirous of obtaining certificates of qualification for promotion as non-commissioned officers.

22. As prescribed by the Army Act, it will be the duty of the Commandant when he knows that any members of the Corps, when not on actual military service, are about to enter upon any service which will render them subject to military law, to provide for their being informed that they will become so subject and for their having an opportunity of abstaining from entering upon that service.

23. All non-commissioned officers (except staff sergeants) and men shall be armed with rifles and bayonets.

24. The Government will supply guns, arms, and appointments for the use of the Corps.

25. The uniform of the Corps shall be as stated in the third schedule to these regulations.

26.—(1) Officers will provide and maintain their own uniforms and appointments, according to the scale laid down in the fourth schedule to these regulations.

(2) Volunteers will be provided by the Corps with uniform in accordance with the scale laid down in the third schedule to these regulations.

27.—(1) Uniform shall be worn at all parades when so ordered.

(2) Under no circumstances may articles of uniform be worn with plain clothes.

28. The Government will supply practice ammunition annually for the use of the Corps.

THE MAN MO TEMPLE.

PROPOSED TRANSFERENCE TO THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

It is the intention of the directors of the Man Mo Temple to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the transfer of the properties of the Man Mo Temple to the Tung Wa Hospital."

The preamble to the Bill reads:—

Whereas the several leasehold hereditaments and premises set out in the schedule hereto were granted to or became vested in certain persons as trustees for and on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong or for and on behalf of a Chinese temple in Hongkong situated upon some of the said hereditaments and premises and known as "the Man Mo Temple;" And whereas the said persons or the greater number of them are now dead or cannot be found; And whereas the said hereditaments and premises and the affairs of the said temple have for many years been managed by members of the Board of Direction of the Tung Wa Hospital incorporated by the Tung Wa Hospital Incorporation Ordinance, 1879, and it is desirable to vest the said hereditaments and premises and the said temple in the Tung Wa Hospital under and subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter contained:

Section 2 of the Bill provides that from and after the passing of this Ordinance all the messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments described in the schedule hereto and all other properties and monies now belonging to or in the possession or under the control of the Man Mo Temple shall be and become and remain and continue vested in the Tung Wa Hospital, its successors and assigns, as to the said lands for the unexpired residue of the several and respective terms of years created by the Crown leases of the said lands respectively but subject to the payment of the Crown rent or due proportion of the Crown rent reserved by such leases respectively and subject to the observance and performance of the covenants and conditions and subject to the provisions respectively contained in such Crown leases so far as the same relate to the several hereditaments and premises comprised in the said Schedule to this Ordinance.

8. The Man Mo Temple Fund shall be used for the following objects only:—

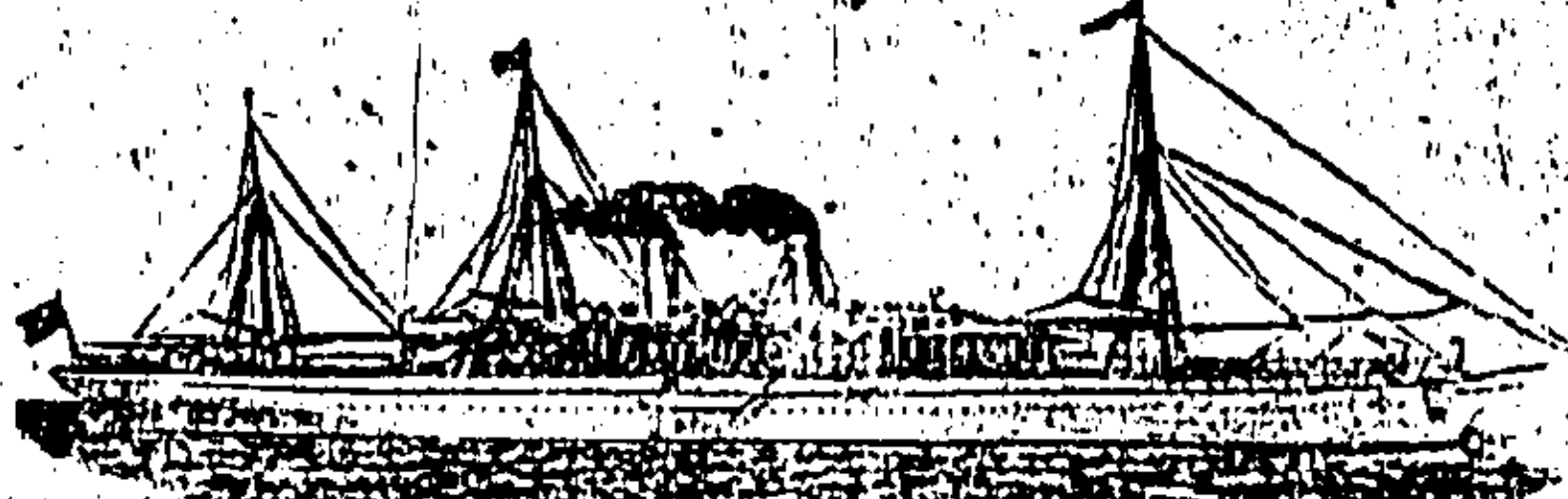
- (a) To provide for the upkeep of the Man Mo Temple and the maintenance of the customary religious observances of the said Temple.
- (b) To keep the buildings belonging to the Fund in good repair, or for the purpose of altering, adding to, pulling down or rebuilding the said buildings or any of them, or of erecting any new or additional buildings for the purposes of this Ordinance.
- (c) Subject to the approval of a special meeting of the Chinese community of Hongkong to be convened by the Board of Direction of the Tung Wa Hospital to be publicly advertised and to be held in the last month of each Chinese year, to pay out of the surplus revenue of the said Fund an annual subscription of not less than \$2,500 to the Tung Wa Hospital to be applied to such of the purposes of the Tung Wa Hospital as the Board of Direction of the Tung Wa Hospital may direct.
- (d) To maintain free schools in the Colony of Hongkong for the purpose of giving an education in Chinese to persons of Chinese race.
- (e) To assist any charitable or philanthropic institution of benefit to the Chinese community of Hongkong.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE TEMPLE.

The properties registered in the Land Office of Hongkong are:—

- 1. Section K of Marine Lot 140.
- 2. Island Lot No. 338.
- 3. Island Lot No. 339.
- 4. Section 1 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 5. Section 2 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 6. Section 3 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 7. Section 4 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 8. Section 5 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 9. Section 6 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 10. Section 7 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 11. Section 8 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 12. Section 9 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 13. Section 10 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 14. Section 11 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 15. Section 12 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 16. Section 13 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 17. Section 14 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 18. Section 15 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 19. Section 16 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 20. Section 17 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 21. Section 18 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 22. Section 19 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 23. Section 20 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 24. Section 21 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 25. Section 22 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 26. Section 23 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 27. Section 24 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 28. Section 25 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 29. Section 26 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 30. Section 27 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 31. Section 28 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 32. Section 29 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 33. Section 30 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 34. Section 31 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 35. Section 32 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 36. Section 33 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 37. Section 34 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 38. Section 35 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 39. Section 36 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 40. Section 37 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 41. Section 38 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 42. Section 39 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 43. Section 40 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 44. Section 41 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 45. Section 42 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 46. Section 43 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 47. Section 44 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 48. Section 45 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 49. Section 46 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 50. Section 47 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 51. Section 48 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 52. Section 49 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 53. Section 50 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 54. Section 51 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 55. Section 52 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 56. Section 53 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 57. Section 54 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 58. Section 55 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 59. Section 56 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 60. Section 57 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 61. Section 58 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 62. Section 59 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 63. Section 60 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 64. Section 61 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 65. Section 62 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 66. Section 63 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 67. Section 64 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 68. Section 65 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 69. Section 66 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 70. Section 67 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 71. Section 68 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 72. Section 69 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 73. Section 70 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 74. Section 71 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 75. Section 72 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 76. Section 73 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 77. Section 74 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 78. Section 75 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 79. Section 76 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 80. Section 77 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 81. Section 78 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 82. Section 79 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 83. Section 80 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 84. Section 81 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 85. Section 82 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 86. Section 83 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 87. Section 84 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 88. Section 85 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 89. Section 86 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 90. Section 87 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 91. Section 88 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 92. Section 89 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 93. Section 90 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 94. Section 91 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 95. Section 92 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 96. Section 93 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 97. Section 94 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 98. Section 95 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 99. Section 96 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 100. Section 97 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 101. Section 98 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 102. Section 99 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 103. Section 100 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 104. Section 101 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 105. Section 102 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 106. Section 103 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 107. Section 104 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 108. Section 105 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 109. Section 106 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 110. Section 107 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 111. Section 108 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 112. Section 109 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 113. Section 110 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 114. Section 111 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 115. Section 112 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 116. Section 113 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 117. Section 114 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 118. Section 115 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 119. Section 116 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 120. Section 117 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 121. Section 118 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 122. Section 119 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 123. Section 120 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 124. Section 121 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 125. Section 122 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 126. Section 123 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 127. Section 124 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 128. Section 125 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 129. Section 126 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 130. Section 127 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 131. Section 128 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 132. Section 129 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 133. Section 130 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 134. Section 131 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 135. Section 132 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 136. Section 133 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 137. Section 134 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 138. Section 135 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 139. Section 136 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 140. Section 137 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 141. Section 138 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 142. Section 139 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 143. Section 140 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 144. Section 141 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 145. Section 142 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 146. Section 143 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 147. Section 144 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 148. Section 145 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 149. Section 146 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 150. Section 147 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 151. Section 148 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 152. Section 149 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 153. Section 150 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 154. Section 151 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 155. Section 152 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 156. Section 153 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 157. Section 154 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 158. Section 155 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 159. Section 156 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 160. Section 157 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 161. Section 158 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 162. Section 159 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 163. Section 160 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 164. Section 161 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 165. Section 162 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 166. Section 163 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 167. Section 164 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 168. Section 165 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 169. Section 166 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 170. Section 167 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 171. Section 168 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 172. Section 169 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 173. Section 170 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 174. Section 171 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 175. Section 172 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 176. Section 173 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 177. Section 174 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 178. Section 175 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 179. Section 176 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 180. Section 177 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 181. Section 178 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 182. Section 179 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 183. Section 180 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 184. Section 181 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 185. Section 182 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 186. Section 183 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 187. Section 184 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 188. Section 185 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 189. Section 186 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 190. Section 187 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 191. Section 188 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 192. Section 189 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 193. Section 190 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 194. Section 191 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 195. Section 192 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 196. Section 193 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 197. Section 194 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 198. Section 195 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 199. Section 196 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 200. Section 197 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 201. Section 198 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 202. Section 199 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 203. Section 200 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 204. Section 201 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 205. Section 202 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 206. Section 203 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 207. Section 204 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 208. Section 205 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 209. Section 206 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 210. Section 207 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 211. Section 208 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 212. Section 209 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 213. Section 210 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 214. Section 211 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 215. Section 212 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 216. Section 213 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 217. Section 214 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 218. Section 215 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 219. Section 216 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 220. Section 217 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 221. Section 218 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 222. Section 219 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 223. Section 220 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 224. Section 221 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 225. Section 222 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 226. Section 223 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 227. Section 224 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 228. Section 225 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 229. Section 226 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 230. Section 227 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 231. Section 228 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 232. Section 229 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 233. Section 230 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 234. Section 231 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 235. Section 232 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 236. Section 233 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 237. Section 234 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 238. Section 235 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 239. Section 236 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 240. Section 237 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 241. Section 238 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 242. Section 239 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 243. Section 240 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 244. Section 241 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 245. Section 242 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 246. Section 243 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 247. Section 244 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 248. Section 245 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 249. Section 246 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 250. Section 247 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 251. Section 248 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 252. Section 249 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 253. Section 250 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 254. Section 251 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 255. Section 252 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 256. Section 253 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 257. Section 254 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 258. Section 255 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 259. Section 256 of Section A of Island Lot 140.
- 260. Section 257 of Section A of Island

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

| PROPOSED SAILINGS. | (Subject to Alteration). |
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| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons | THURSDAY, May 7th |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons | WEDNESDAY, May 20th |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons | SATURDAY, May 23rd |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons | WEDNESDAY, June 3rd |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons | SATURDAY, June 6th |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons | WEDNESDAY, June 17th |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons | SATURDAY, June 20th |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons | WEDNESDAY, June 24th |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons | SATURDAY, June 27th |
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons | WEDNESDAY, July 1st |

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Patrial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via S. Lawrence River, Lines or New York 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

First-class rates include cost of meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| For | Steamship | On |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW | "KUNSHANG" | TUESDAY, 28th April, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW | "KUNSHANG" | WEDNESDAY, 29th April, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE | "KUNSHANG" | FRIDAY, 1st May, Daylight. |
| SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "KUNSHANG" | FRIDAY, 1st May, 4 P.M. |
| MANILA | "KUNSHANG" | FRIDAY, 1st May, 4 P.M. |
| MOJI | "KUNSHANG" | FRIDAY, 1st May, 4 P.M. |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPY 74 DAYS.

The steamers "Kunshang," "Nansung" and "Fukung" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For STEAMERS TO SAIL

NINGPO & SHANGHAI "KIUKIANG" 26th April, Daylight.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "SINGAN" 26th " 9 A.M.

SWATOW, TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & "HUICHOW" 28th " 4 P.M.

TIEN-TSIN "TAMING" 28th " "

MANILA "SHAOSHING" 2nd May, " "

SHANGHAI "CHINGTU" 11th " "

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA.

MANILA and TIEN-TSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fare, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain. | For | Sailing Dates. |
|------------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------------------------|
| ZAFIRO | 2540 | R. Rodger | MANILA | SATURDAY, 2nd May, at Noon. |
| RUBI | 2540 | Almond | " | SATURDAY, 9th May, at Noon. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship. To sail

"LOWTHER CASTLE" On or about the 31st May, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

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General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YARRA,"

Captain Seligier, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. MILLET,

Agent.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Capt. W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:

S.S. "SIKH" 28th April, 1908.

S.S. "SATSUMA" 5th May, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

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[7]

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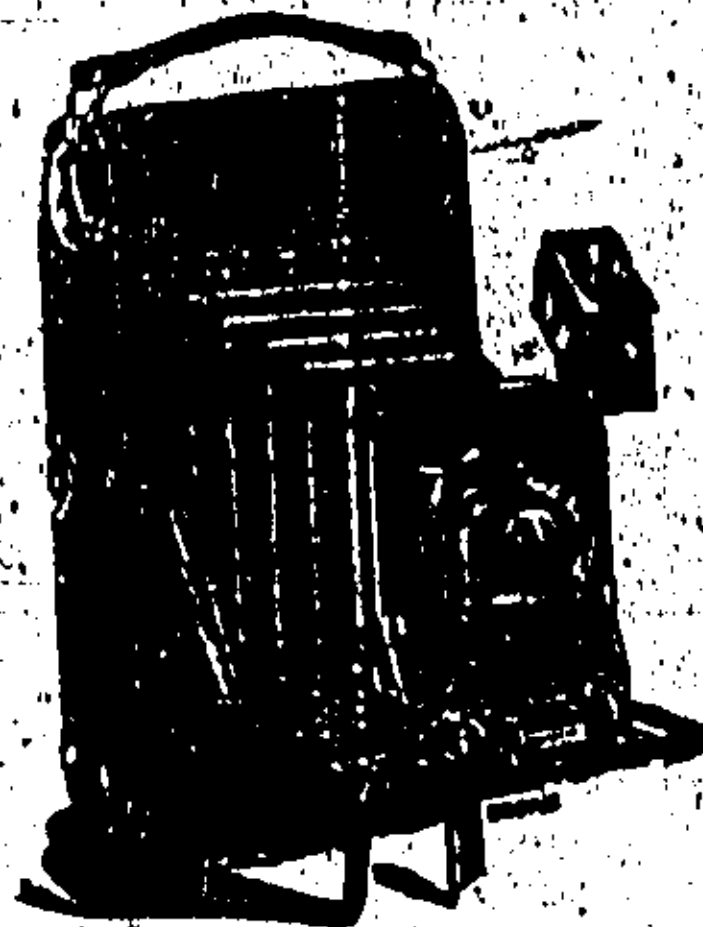
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The Hongkong Telegraph

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(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 5752

號五十二月三年四十三緒光

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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

TO PROTECT THE EYES OF THE YOUNG.

(18th April.)

One of the most irritating diseases that afflict suffering humanity is that which now passes under the name of trachoma, although medical men of an older school had a different designation for it. The disease affects the eyes of young and old alike and may be ascribed to a variety of causes, chief among these being that of under-feeding. That is to say, the poor and indigent are peculiarly liable to contract the disease and specially susceptible to infection. But it may also be due to lack of proper or badly-assimilated food, and what makes it all the more to be dreaded is that a person may have the disease without being in the slightest degree conscious of the fact. For that reason it is the bane of the emigration officers, who, after collecting their intending emigrants, who are bound for the United States or Mexico and submitting them to medical examination are exasperated to learn that perhaps fifty per cent. are suffering from trachoma. It is recognised, however, that there are two forms of the disease—as there are of most diseases—the mild and the virulent, and in the case of the former the examining medical officer is usually prepared, after having treated the patient for some days, to advise that he may be allowed to embark, the sea-breezes and the medical care en route being sufficient to warrant the belief that the sufferer will be cured before his arrival on the other side of the ocean. The Hongkong Government have now, very wisely, and not too soon, arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to guard the children attending the Government and grant-in-aid English schools in the Colony against the disease, and protect those who have escaped so far from infection from those of their schoolmates who have contracted the disease. It is needless to say that this should have been done long ago, for in the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies the protection of the school-children against insidious disease has long been regarded as one of the essential and most important duties of the local authorities. Here in Hongkong, we are so accustomed to rely on the omniscience and paternal care of the Government that there is far too seldom but little indication to devote attention to the little matters of life which conduce to the well-being of the community. The health of the children is but a secondary matter in the eyes of not a few, mainly because those who have the power to make their opinions heard have no children of their own or are in a position to keep their young ones away from all danger of contamination by the rabble. The Government, however, have taken the matter up and a series of regulations on the subject of trachoma has been issued by the Medical Officer of Health, the preamble to which reads: "Owing to prevalence in the Colony of an infectious disease of the eyes known as trachoma the following regulations shall be enforced in all Government and grant-in-aid English schools from the date of their publication." The first regulation states that those in charge of classes on noticing any discharge from the eyes of pupils must immediately notify the principal of the school, who in turn is required to inform the medical attendant attached to the school. Then, if a case is found to be of the virulent type the pupil must cease attending until a certificate is granted showing that the scholar has recovered from the disease. As to those who may be suffering from a mild attack, they may continue to attend the classes, but they must be able to produce within three months a certificate showing that they have been treated and cured. Should such a certificate be withheld then the pupil will cease to attend school and must remain at home until it is granted. It occurs to us in this connection to inquire why it is not considered advisable in the first instance that the medical officer attached to the school should not examine the eyes of all the pupils, without waiting until the teacher sees the discharge mentioned? (Much danger may arise and much suffering ensue, if the matter is left in the hands of the teacher to discover that the symptoms of the disease have made their appearance. As we have said, medical men state that the disease may exist without being perceptible to the unprofessional eye, and who knows what harm may be done if a child suffering from trachoma is allowed to mix with its playmates, use lavatory basins and towels, and generally to act in that happy-go-lucky fashion which is the prerogative of irresponsible youth? With regard to towels, it is recommended that schools should not have common towels for the general use of the pupils owing to the difficulty of isolating the infected from the non-infected, but that each pupil should use his own towel or handkerchief for his own exclusive use. It may be all very well to induce girls to carry their own towels to school, but if the boys of today are anything like the boys of olden days are afraid only a miserable proportion of the towels will ever see the schoolhouse, and even if they do, they will be put to uses which were never dreamt of in the philosophy of the parents. Two of the recommendations are what may be described as "good": "Pupils should be warned against lending their handkerchiefs to playmates." It is advisable that the towels be kept dry.

Well, if these recommendations are followed by Hongkong pupils, then all we can say is that they must be paragons of virtue. It is suggested that the lavatories should have running taps with basins which are unplugged so that two or more may not wash in the same water. Why not suggest at once that the children should not wash themselves at all while at school and thereby earn their undying gratitude? Another recommendation is that the classrooms should be swept daily with a weak solution of Jeyes' fluid. To that we might add that, even should trachoma disappear, the practice of using a disinfectant to allay the dust and destroy germs in the school-rooms should be made obligatory at all times. In the case of boarding schools it is recommended that all pillow-cases, sheets, handkerchiefs and towels, used by the boarders should be steeped overnight in a weak disinfectant before being sent out to wash. That may be all very well, but what about the possibility of infection at the wash? Of course we cannot pretend to any professional knowledge of laundry methods, but we fancy that one of the chief dangers of infection is to be found in the common washbasin of the Chinese coolie, and if he could be got at by the school authorities so much the better chance of immunity from disease. The last of the regulations is to the effect that the schools are to be examined annually by medical officers appointed for the purpose. The idea is excellent, but why annually? Why not at the beginning of each term, or better still at the opening of the schools after each vacation? The principal of the schools concerned are to submit monthly reports to the Inspector of Schools regarding all cases sent for diagnosis together with the results and the action taken in each case. It is also stated that patients will be treated free of charge at the Government Civil Hospital and Tung Wah Hospital. It is only to be hoped that the disease will be kept away from the children by the enforcement of these by no means drastic measures, and that the eyes of the next generation will prove as keen and bright as those of the gentleman who was able to see into the middle of next week.

A JAPANESE CANARD.

(20th April.)

An important and significant feature of the boycott instituted by the Chinese in the Southern Provinces against the importation and purchase of Japanese wares has been the remarkably peaceable and orderly manner in which it has been carried out. When the Chinese first employed the boycott system as a means of retaliation against the wrongs they fancied, rightly or otherwise, they had suffered at the hands of the United States they became so elated at the discovery of this new way of securing redress that they were inclined to indulge in unorthodox methods of forwarding the movement. That they were successful for a time there cannot be the slightest shadow of a doubt, but these very methods were calculated to lead to international complications, for the simple reason that they implicated the Imperial Government of China as a party to the boycott, and thereby brought the leaders under the ban of the law. That general plan of campaign against the introduction of American products died a natural death when it was found—that the United States Government were sincerely desirous of conciliating Chinese feeling, and, therefore, there was little or no occasion for the Government of China to show in what way the national movement would have been repressed. In the present instance, however, the Chinese people adopted a new form of tactics with the obvious intent that the Government should not be embarrassed in any respect. It was their clear purpose to prosecute their system without having recourse to the agitator's scheme of propaganda work, seeking rather to secure the adherence of the people by constitutional forms, instead of issuing inflammatory placards and delivering fiery speeches likely to arouse the worst instincts of the ignorant masses of the population. They kept within the letter of the law, offering no loophole which could afford the Japanese any justifiable grounds for demanding interference on the part of the Chinese Government. They simply stood on their rights and declared in effect that if they did not wish to purchase Japanese goods nobody, not even the Emperor himself, could compel them to do so. If they had been students of constitutional history all their lives the leaders could not have acted with more prudence and circumspection, for it is one thing to quell a movement which may be alleged to be on the verge of assuming national proportions and calculated to enter channels which may ultimately swamp the constituted authority of the Empire, and a totally different thing to proscribe the intangible and elusive. That the Japanese recognise the real facts of the situation cannot be gainsaid for a moment, else why should they make vague insinuations against the attitude of foreign merchants? Why should they deem it necessary to send out missionaries to preach against the evils of the boycott, as it affects Japan? Why should they seek to propitiate the Chinese by proclaiming their kinship? And if that kinship is so very real, why is it so little understood in Manchuria? One of the latest tales circulated in Japan is to the effect that the Bwo and Tai-ko Sugar Companies are sending representatives to the southern and northern courts, with the object of inducing the populace to drive Japanese sugar out of the market. If Japanese sugar out of the market, it need scarcely be said that such a statement must be founded on the shallowest of sup-

positions. In fact, it is a pure concoction, or, shall we say, the hallucination of a perturbed mind. Of course, the idea is to persuade the unthinking reader that the foreign manufacturer is bolting up, to the best of his ability, the boycott of Japanese goods by Chinese merchants, and not satisfied with the progress already recorded, is actually engaged in the active encouragement of the propaganda. Were such really the case then it would be time for the Powers to take up the matter and sternly assist in repressing the misdirected energy of a commercial community which had become wilfully blind to its international obligations. But the assertion has not a leg to stand on. The message in question, as it appears in the Japanese vernacular Press, states that the Tai-ko Company is expending 50,000 yen in the effort to secure the expulsion of Japanese goods from the Southern and Northern markets, while the Bwo Company is spending a still greater sum for the same purpose. And this at a time when the manufacturers in question are straining every nerve in order to cope with the demand! If purchasers were hanging back and the market was overstocked, it is possible to conceive that there might be at least a sub-stratum of truth in the story of foreign-subsidised boycott representatives, but the facts are directly contrary to such an assumption. Moreover, it cannot be asserted that the boycott has spread to the North; it is confined almost exclusively to the Southern Provinces, where it originated, and where the demand for Japanese sugar as against the product of foreign refineries is regulated not so much by personal reasons as by the desire to obtain the best article at a price which compares more than favourably with the Japanese product. In fact it is all a matter of quality, and the foreign manufacturers, to be precise the Hongkong refineries in this instance, produce the highest standard of sugar sold in the Chinese Market. It is absurd, therefore, to contend that because the Chinese give preference to the better article they are being instigated to prosecute the boycott through the machinations of British or other foreign producers.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES IN HONGKONG.

(21st April.)

The approach of summer brings to the front once again the question which every resident asks himself, whether he devotes sufficient time to physical exercise. Among the younger generation there is ample evidence that athletic sports hold a large position in their thoughts, as is proved by the cricket and football matches which take place every week and the interest displayed in tennis tournaments, but by far the majority of people are content to take no active part in sport but simply act the part of spectators. This may be due in some degree to the lack of facilities in Hongkong for private recreation, for a Colony which is built on the side of a mountain can scarcely be expected to provide a sufficiency of ground for those who are desirous of becoming proficient in such games as lawn tennis, for example. In Singapore, on the other hand, it is the exception where a house of any size is without a couple of lawns where young and old may disport themselves to the top of their bent, with the consequence that private contests of skill are of daily occurrence. In Hongkong, however, the house that is provided with a lawn is exceptionally favoured and the average young man is compelled to become a passive critic instead of an active player. The fact may be regretted but it cannot apparently be overcome unless a totally new set of conditions come into being. Writing on the subject of exercise in tropical countries, Dr. J. Cantlie, in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine*, says:—"Opinions differ widely, not only in regard to the best form of exercise advisable to be taken in countries in which a tropical climate prevails, but some condemn exercise altogether; during the hot weather. The old resident, who is climate-wise, food-wise, and clothing-wise in all that appertains to the maintenance of health in the locality in which he resides, as a rule shakes his head at more recent arrivals who indulge in long walks or who walk more than is absolutely necessary for daily needs. Curiously enough this sage does not look askance at games even for his own children, but considers tennis, swimming, or cricket as part and parcel of the daily routine. Some of the more active middle-aged residents may devote themselves to tennis or fives, or even to swimming; yet by them walking is condemned in unmeasured terms, and they prophesy physical ruin to those who are foolish enough to walk a step more than is necessary. It is foolish to set aside any warning earnestly given by men of experience in regard to any subject, yet with all respect to these wise and grave seniors it is difficult to understand the position they take up in 'matters.' Dr. Cantlie refers to the necessity of keeping the heart in a condition to respond to the muscular calls made upon it, but the exercise indulged in must not be of a character to exhaust the whole of its reserve force." And he proceeds to say: "Spasmodic exercises, that is, violent exertion taken at irregular intervals, are always to be condemned; they mean intermittent relaxation, followed by sudden and violent muscular exercise in a game, say, of tennis or fives, or when sports such as running, jumping, rowing, showing the hammer, &c., are engaged in. If this rule is the case in temperate climates, it applies more pointedly still in tropical countries, where heat and circulations are rendered limp by moist heat and when the climatic conditions serve to lessen inclination to take exercise." He argues that to take exercise by means of the stimulus of a game resembles the stimulating of the brain by the aid of alcohol, for this reason that if it were not for the spirit of the game no exercise would be taken at all. "Are games of all kinds therefore hard?" he asks, and proceeding to answer his own question says: "Not so, but we must be physically fit to stand the strain, and be the game what it may. To keep physically fit there is one exercise, and one only, that is at once efficient and safe for every one. Walking is the means by which to keep physically fit, whether at home or in the tropics. A walk for one hour at a stretch (not two half hours, one in the morning and one in the afternoon), at the rate of from 120 to 130 paces per minute, will keep one fit always. Moreover, it is a necessary procedure if one is to join in games requiring sudden or sustained exertion, such as tennis or rowing. The rowing man gets stale unless he walks systematically, and so in other games. Exercises in a gymnasium do not supply the place of walking; dumb bells, Indian clubs, climbing ropes, &c., do not serve as substitutes for walking. To specify the exercise which may be taken in tropical countries as an adjunct to walking is easy enough, although place and opportunity modify the available games possible." The best of games, therefore, from his point of view is golf, because then walking is done with an object. Riding and swimming in moderation fulfil the requirement to a certain extent, but neither comes up to walking as a means of exercise. "Tennis is excellent, if one is in training, that is, if an hour's walk at a good pace is taken daily. Cricket, in the cool weather, and even football, if the weather is cold, are not without benefit to young men. Fives and racquets require a man to be in really good training, but the surroundings and ordinary life of Europeans in the tropics are seldom of such a nature as to allow either game to be played without some danger. Mountain climbing in a tropical latitude is one of the most trying ordeals in the way of exercise, and should be only undertaken by persons who are in good condition. Shooting excursions, as they necessitate riding or walking and an open-air life, are conducive in all essentials to improvement of health and of stamina." But after all, the writer invariably returns to walking as the safest form of exercise although the daily constitutional need not necessarily be taken as a matter of duty, but may be beguiled by the zest of following a Haskell ball along the links. At the same time he is far from being prejudiced on the subject, as is apparent from the fact that he justifies, lay and professional opinion on the question. It is certain, however, that walking for health purposes will commend itself to but few in Hongkong, and the opportunities for golf are so restricted that it may be said to be as a game a negligible quantity. What then remains for the active young athlete who desires to keep fit and yet to avoid over-exertion? If a satisfactory solution could be given to the problem in so far as it affects Hongkong it would be eagerly welcomed by many who at present restrict their exercise to the daily promenade from the house to the office, and very little of that when there is a chair or a ricksha handy.

WHEN THE OPIUM COMMISSION REPORTS.

(22nd April.)

In view of the fact that the Opium Commission which has been sitting in London for some months has now concluded its labours and presumably framed the report which will be published in due course, it is not inopportune to anticipate the general tenor of the recommendations which will be submitted to Parliament. In the first place it must be kept in mind that the Nonconformist conscience is holding high level in Imperial politics at the present time, and however much one may appreciate the general programme of the Liberals there is no getting away from the fact that sentiment forms an important if unacknowledged factor in their projected reforms. So far as their domestic policy is concerned we in Hongkong are not in any way concerned, but when it comes to legislation which affects the financial resources of the Colony then it is time for us to keep a sharp eye on the measures likely to be introduced in the House of Commons. On the question of opium, it is certain that not one in a thousand in England has the faintest conception of what it implies. Those who have heard of the opium traffic judge of it from the writings of de Quincey or of the unfinished tale of Edwin Drood. The few who have studied the matter at first hand have usually come with a prejudiced mind, receptive to the views of the minority and eager to express their biased opinion. The opium trade does not affect the electorate of the United Kingdom in the smallest degree. If it were eliminated from the list of imports the Budget would not suffer in any way. The vast majority of the electors never saw an opium pipe, far less the prepared article, and their views on the subject are as hazy as their ideas regarding the inhabitants of Mars. But away by fanatical eloquence it is quite possible that they may be induced to support any indignant framed against the trade in drug and clamour for enactments against its use—especially as they will not be personally affected one way or the other by reformative measures. What does it matter to them that a large section of the population in India is dependent on the returns accruing from the cultivation of the poppy? Or that the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai are vitally interested in the financial side of the matter? They have nothing to lose, and it

is exceedingly pleasing to one's self-respect to be philanthropic at the expense of some body else. We are all philanthropists at heart, so long as it does not touch our own pockets, and the British elector is one of the finest examples of "unctuous rectitude," as Cecil Rhodes put it, that is to be found in existence. Assuming, then, that the report and recommendations of the Opium Commission are adverse to the perpetuation of the trade, it is probable that Parliament will insist that it be summarily extirpated. And the Far Eastern colonies will not be allowed to have a say in the matter. One benighted Anti-opiumist said in the House of Commons that any loss which the Colonies might sustain as the result of the moral reform achieved by the interdiction against the use of and traffic in opium would be covered by the British people, but that is a story which has to be off-repeated and put into actual cash before it can be entertained. It is to be believed that the blunt British workman would support any proposal which would divert part of his contribution to the Imperial exchequer in the direction of the Far Eastern colonies? And to support that system year in and year out? Unless human nature in the United Kingdom has greatly changed in recent years we are afraid that such a consummation is out of the question altogether. If there is to be any loss at all that loss must be borne by the long suffering Crown Colonies in this hemisphere, and by the Indian Empire. The burden of raising the revenue required to meet the deficit caused by the extinction of the Opium Farm and the loss of business occasioned by the embargo on the trade will fall upon the people of the Far East. As the present time the revenue of Hongkong is insufficient to meet the demands which are annually made upon it, with the result that public works are starved and necessary improvements neglected. If that is the case now, what will it be when something like a million and a half dollars are withdrawn from the Colonial treasury, without any consideration whatsoever being given in exchange? The subject is one which must cause the Government of the Colony the keenest concern. It must be an ever present nightmare to the conscientious official who has the prosperity and the welfare of the Colony at heart and who is not merely working out the time allotted to qualify for a pension. In Singapore the question is no less acute, and the *Free Press*, in dealing with the same subject from the same point of view observes that were the opium trade to be stopped it would mean, "if nothing intervened to better the economic position and stimulate our commerce, the opening of an era of deficits. Already has the Government endeavoured to improve its finances by an increase in the Stamp duties. From all we hear the fresh taxation is considered irksome and harassing, and the trouble imposed on a trading community in complying with the provision of the Ordinance is too great in proportion to the additional revenue thus raised. Surely at a time of slack and slackening trade care should be taken to avoid placing additional burdens on the community. Such a time, so far as that can be effected, should be accounted an opportunity for the remission of taxation, or at any rate of leaving things alone. If, however, the excise revenue is interfered with, so far as opium is concerned, some means must be found of deriving the same amount of income from that section of the community which would no longer, in the same degree at least, contribute the revenue provided by opium consumption. The other direction in which an approximate adjustment between revenue and expenditure may be attained is by retrenchment." Our contemporary scouts the idea of retrenchment, and recalls a previous experience when a Governor was sent out with orders to cut down expenses in every department. "Obedient to his mandate, education was starved, public works reduced to mere maintenance, and as regards roads, not nearly that, and in every direction heads of departments were compelled to cut down their estimates to a ruthless minimum. It requires only a little consideration to see how injuriously this reacted upon revenue, and how a result retrenchment but created further reasons for retrenchment. That was a chapter in our history we are all only too glad to forget." And the same thing would prove true of Hongkong. Of course, a benevolent Imperial overruling might remit the military contribution which amounts to 20 per cent of the revenue, exclusive of land sales (which form an insignificant item) or about \$1,200,000, but we cannot hope for such generosity, nor should we consider it a possible road to salvation. The only solution will be fresh taxation, and that taxation must be so apportioned that it will not diminish the prosperity of Hongkong as a free port, so that when we come down to the point it must be raised by the residents in the Colony. In Singapore the probable effects of Imperial legislation against opium are stimulating in the minds of the thoughtful section of the community. They should be continually kept before the eyes of the people of Hongkong, for the difficulty will have to be faced, unless politics in Great Britain take a sudden and unexpected turn of which there seems to be but little likelihood. "Enough has been said," to quote our contemporary, "to indicate that the financial condition of the Colony and the coming changes in that condition call for the continuous watchful observation of all concerned for the welfare of the Colony."

MANILA v. HONGKONG.

At last our friends in Manila have found the saying, grace of sanity. No longer are they cocksure that Manila is destined to be the rival port for China, or that Hongkong is

BIRTHS.
On April 11, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of J. W. INNOCENT, I.M. Customs, of a daughter, still-born.

On April 11, 1908, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Major J. L. ROSE, 1st P. W. O. Gurkha Rifles, Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On March 22, 1908, at Sunderland, FLORENCE MAHEL SHALL, to John THOMAS INCH, of Shanghai, China.

On Saturday, April 21, 1908, at Shanghai, ELIZABETH KATZ, daughter of William Bear Brunt, of Watford, England, to ROBERT FELHAM SANDERSON, of Tipplein, youngest son of the late Robert Sanderston, of Watford, England.

NICHOLSON-RO G.R. At Union Church, Hongkong, on the 18th April, by the Rev. C. H. Hickling assisted by the Rev. T. W. Pearce, WILLIAM NICHOLSON to MARY FAIRLIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rodger, East Point.

DEATHS.
On March 8, 1908, at Willowbank, Ichingfield, Hornham, Sussex, England, CHARLES SMITH-TAYLOR, late of Jardine, Matheson & Co., aged 55 years.

On March 30, 1908, at New Ferry, Cheshire, England, W. C. RICHARDS, late Supt. toward at Shanghai for China Navigation Co., Ltd.

MCGILL, on March 24, at Exeter, James McGill, formerly of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, Singapore, aged 47 years.

On April 12, 1908, at Shanghai, HIRAO MURAKAMI, aged 26 years.

On April 12, 1908, at Shanghai, FREDERICK STANLEY, dearly loved baby of Frederick and Alice Laver, aged 7 months.

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LUSITANO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

The Race Course presented a lively scene last Monday afternoon on the occasion of the second annual meeting of the Lusitano Athletic Sports. There was a large gathering of friends and spectators, and everywhere the whole scene was one of mirth and jollity, which was pleasantly infectious. The ground was in excellent condition, and as a result of the last few days' rain, the grass was quite green and refreshing to the eye. Among those present was the Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni. During the afternoon, the visitors were kept entertained by the Band of the 13th Rajputs, which played a few selections of music. The sports opened with the 110 yards flat race at two p.m. sharp. The following are the events and results:—

1—200 p.m. 120 yards Flat Race (Handicap). First prize presented by Sociedade Philarmónica. Second prize presented by Messrs. Noronha & Co.
First Heat—F. B. Silva (13 secs.). 2—F. H. Hyndman.
Second Heat—F. Franco (13 1/2 secs.). 2—F. L. Roia.
Third Heat—J. F. Castro (12 1/2 secs.). 2—L. A. Osorio.

2—215 p.m. Boys' Race, 220 yards Flat Race (Handicap). Boys from 10 to 14 years of age. First prize presented by Mr. J. M. da Rocha. Second prize presented by Messrs. Graça & Co.

1. H. Sequiera (25 1/2 secs.). 2. E. M. Castro.
3—215 p.m. Bicycle Race, 1 mile (Handicap). First prize presented by Messrs. Barretto & Co. Second prize presented by Messrs. Graça & Co.

1. J. O. Remedios (34 1/2 mins.). 2. A. V. Barros.
4—240 p.m. 220 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup). Presented by Club Lusitano. To be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. First prize presented by Mr. T. Neves. Second prize presented by Mr. T. Neves.

1. J. F. Castro (33 4/5 secs.). 2. D. A. Soares.

5—3 p.m. Girls' Race, 100 yards (Handicap). For girls under 10 years of age. Post entries. (Confined to Children of Subscribers). First prize presented by Club Venetian. Second prize presented by Messrs. Graça & Co.

1. P. D'Almeida e Castro (16 secs.). 2. G. Pina. There were 17 entries.

6—3.10 p.m. Three-legged Race, 100 yards. First and second prizes presented by Messrs. Graça & Co.

1. F. H. Hyndman (14 secs.). 2. A. Barradas.

7—3.25 p.m. Final 120 yards, Flat Race.

1. J. F. Castro (12 7/5 secs.). 2. J. Franco.

8—3.40 p.m. Bicycle Race, Three Miles (Handicap). First prize presented by Oriental Hotel. Second prize presented by Messrs. Graça & Co.

1. A. V. Barros (11 mins. 12 secs.). 2. J. O. Remedios. 3. A. M. Neves. This was one of the most exciting events. 600 yards handicap was allowed to Barros, who won by 400 yards.

J. R. Pereira, after a most pithy attempt to obtain third place, lost by about two yards.

9—4.00 p.m. Half-a-Mile Flat Race.

Open to European sailors, soldiers, and Police.

1. Lance-Corpl. Tallow. 2. Corpl. Price. (There were 5 starters.)

10—4.10 p.m. 220 yards, Flat Race. (Championship). Open to all bona fide Amateurs in the Colony, under the Rules of the A. A. A. First prize presented by Lusitano Football Club. Second prize presented by Messrs. Graça & Co.

1. Mr. Garrett (23 1/5 secs.). 2. J. F. Castro. This was another very exciting event. Castro was a good second. This was the fourth race in which he started. Within ten yards of the tape, he looked like winning, but with Garrett just in front of him he had to wheel round to Garrett's left and thus gave the winner an advantage which secured the championship of the Colony by about two yards from the second man.

11—4.20 p.m. Boys' Race, 120 Yards (Handicap). For Boys under 10 years of age. Post entries. (Confined to children of Subscribers). First prize presented by Mr. A. G. da Rocha. Second prize presented by Messrs. Graça & Co.

1. DICK D'Almeida e Castro. 2. Alvaro Osmundo. This was a very big number of starters in this race.

12—4.30 p.m. 400 Yards, Flat Race (Handicap). First prize presented by The Catholic Union. Second prize presented by Messrs. J. C. dos Remedios & Co.

1. L. G. Cordeiro (53 secs.). 2. J. A. S. Alves.

13—4.45 p.m. Sack Race, 50 yards. First prize presented by Mr. L. M. J. Alvares. Second prize presented by Mr. L. M. J. Alvares.

First Heat—F. H. Hyndman. 2. A. J. C. V. Ribeiro.

Second Heat—J. F. Castro. 2. A. V. Barros.

Final—A. V. Barros. 2. A. J. C. V. Ribeiro.

14—5.00 p.m. 120 yards Flat Race (Handicap). Open to Adults over 30 years. First prize presented by Mr. J. J. Leiria. Second prize presented by Mr. G. J. Sequeira.

1. S. Pina. 2. I. Rocha. 3. V. C. Rocha.

15—5.10 p.m. Ladies' Nomination. First prize presented by Mr. F. B. da Silva. Second prize presented by Mr. A. M. L. Soares.

Conditions.

Competitors to line up at the 120 yards mark and their Nominators at the 60 yards mark.

At the 90 yards mark, closed envelopes each containing a card with a needle and a piece of thread addressed to the respective Nominators will be scattered about the field and on the report of the pistol starting the race, each competitor will pick up the envelope and pick up the one bearing the name of his Nominator.

2—Race up to box and hand over the letter which must be delivered closed.

3—Nominator will open the letter, thread the needle, hand it to her Nominer, who will then cover the distance to the Winning Post. First past the Winning Post with needle properly threaded to win. (Competitors are particularly requested not to drop the needles on the field after the race.)

1. F. J. Barretto. 2. A. J. C. V. Ribeiro.

16—5.25 p.m. Half-a-Mile (Handicap). First prize presented by Messrs. Cruz Basto & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. F. J. V. Jorge.

1. F. X. Botelho (1 min. 46 secs.). 2. J. M. C. Lopes. 3. Antonio Baptista. This was a very good finish for second place. Lopes won from Baptista within five yards from the tape. It was an extremely popular win for Botelho, who received a dashing ovation.

17—5.45 p.m. Team Race, 220 yards—First and second prizes presented by Messrs. Graça & Co.

1. A. J. C. V. Ribeiro (Capt.). 2. H. A. Hyndman. 3. A. M. L. Soares.

18—5.50 p.m. Consolation Race, 120 yards. Open to all competitors (except those who are openers). First prize presented by Messrs. H. Cruz & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. G. J. Sequeira.

19—6.00 p.m. Consolation Race, 120 yards. Open to all competitors (except those who are openers). First prize presented by Messrs. H. Cruz & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. G. J. Sequeira.

At the conclusion of the races, Mr. F. B. da Rocha presented the prizes to the successful competitors. This event was presided over by Mr. J. J. Leiria, Vice-President of the Lusitano Athletic Sports.

CONSUL FOR PORTUGAL, PROCEEDED TO ADDRESS A FEW WORDS TO THE GATHERING.

He said that he had fallen to his happy lot in the year to pass a few remarks on the occasion of the second annual meeting of the Lusitano Athletic Sports. He felt sure that everyone deeply regretted the absence of their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard. Every one was aware that His Excellency had most graciously promised to become the patron of the sports. The thanks of all concerned were due to the hon. secretary, the hon. treasurer and the committee, on whom the success of the sports largely depended, and also on the attendance of the public. He would also take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to the prize-donors and subscribers. Those present had witnessed that afternoon many good events, and there was no doubt that the winners were the best men. He hoped to see the successful competitors win again next year, and to see still better contested races next time. To the unsuccessful that afternoon, he would advise them to persevere, and they would be surprised to find that they were as good as others. He then called upon all present for three cheers, and a tiger, to Miss M. P. da Rocha, which was heartily responded to. A bouquet was presented to Miss da Rocha, and the proceedings terminated.

HONGKONG WHARVES.

THE VALUE OF SHARES.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Will you permit me to throw some light on the obscure point raised by "Not a Victim" in your to-day's issue?

There is nothing so conducive to a final solution of a problem as to have arguments brought forward for and against its merits, and realizing this, I am grateful to your correspondent for having kindly stepped into the arena.

The first question your correspondent asks—as to why a share should fall in price because its dividend earning capacity has been reduced by about forty per cent. (although the value of the Company's assets remain unchanged) is so amateurish that it is difficult to conceive that any one but a child, or a man wholly unacquainted with finance, can have any doubts on the subject. It is the fundamental law of government, and it is the fundamental law of commerce, that the value of a share is determined by the value of the assets which it represents, and not by the value of the dividends which it pays.

But, as long as people are willing to pay 230 Taels per share, under the present circumstances, they will find that there will be no difficulty in finding sellers. They may buy all the shares of the Company at these, or even much lower prices, (with the exception of five hundred shares) for even men who are now dead, and have left some of these shares to their estate, turn in their graves and send a telepathic message to their trustees imploring them to sell their shares at these wonderful prices.

—There might, however, be one grain of wisdom (a very small one tho!) in the madness of buying these shares at such high prices, if buyers were certain that the year under review would be the last of disastrous dividends, and that the next year after this would again see a dividend commensurate with the price of 230 Taels paid for their shares. But if we endeavour to look into the future, I think we find the following facts staring us in the face:—

1.—Depression of trade generally. The termination of such depression impossible to determine.

2.—A great many godowns have been built lately, and they will reduce the earnings of the S. & H. Wharf Co. not for this but for some years to come.

3.—Within another eighteen months Messrs. Butterfield and Swire will have available for extension a large godown, the immediate result of which will be a loss to the S. & H. Wharf Co. of all Blue Funnel liners, some very valuable supporters of the Company. As B. & S. will compete for public patronage, as against the S. & H. Wharf Co., the chances are that not only the Blue Funnel cargo but a great deal more will find its way thither too.

4.—The owners of the French Yacht Line have just purchased 18 mow of land covered with old godowns, and with a river frontage of 650 feet, from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The property is on the French Bund, and the old godowns are to be pulled down and new and large ones are to be erected in their place. As they will be too large for the requirements of the French Yacht Line, that company will also make a bid for public patronage.

5.—Lastly another French company is in course of formation with a capital of several millions francs. For this purpose a piece of land has been purchased near the Camp Hotel, and the company proposes to build extensive wharves and many godowns on the site. It is rational to assume that the appearance of this company will not swell the earnings of the S. & H. Wharf Co. so that, as far as it is permissible for human beings to set the horoscope, it would appear to be a tolerably safe forecast to say, that for the next five or six years (possibly much longer) the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co. will have a hard struggle to maintain even a ten Taels dividend per annum. And if that is so, you will be able to judge for yourself whether it is sound finance to pay more than 230 Taels for these shares.

This is what, as it seems to me, the investor with ordinary common sense clearly sees, and he is therefore delighted to get such a good price for his shares, and he chuckles at the idea that the can find people who are actually foolish enough to pay him anywhere from 230 to 250 for them.

Bears do not "sneak," as asserted by your correspondent. They are in a state of treachery through listening to the blowing of the horns of the bulls. But they think that it is their duty to warn the public that the (true) played by the bulls has too many false notes in it, and that it will not be conducive to public morality, if people listen too long to such a band.

If the bulls do not like to play in broad daylight the sooner they cut their tails the better. I am, etc.

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JAPANESE YARN.

EFFORTS FOR RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION.

A meeting was held on the 21st inst. of the committee of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, when a resolution was adopted relating to the restriction of the output of yarn, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. The resolution is to be laid before the regular general meeting of the Association on the 27th inst. The resolution recommends that the mills should suspend night work for three months between May 1st and October 31st next, so far as the circumstances of each mill would allow, in order to reduce the production of coarse yarn in 20 counts and below, thus acting in compliance with the suggestion of the Shanghai Cotton Yarn Guild. Mills will be allowed to discontinue the operation of a certain number of spindles instead of the suspension of night work. In the latter case it will be necessary to suspend the operation of spindles to the extent of not less than 37 1/2 per cent. of the number for six months in order to bring such mills into line with those abolishing night shifts for the time. It is further recommended that those mills engaged in weaving should suspend the operation of a reasonable number of spindles for spinning yarn for fabrics for home use.

The Kanaguchi Spinning Company has decided to construct a new mill at Sumoto, Awa, and the work is to be shortly commenced. For the encouragement of the enterprise the Sumoto people have agreed to make grant to the company of about 20,000 taels of land reclaimed from the Sumoto gwa, and the purchase of an additional area of about 400 taels of land adjoining has been made on easy terms. It may be remarked that the Kanaguchi have already one mill on the island near Sumoto. The new mill is to be devoted to the production of fine yarn and shirtings. It will be fitted with 20,000 spindles and 500 looms, and is expected to be completed in eight months.

A FURTHER DECLINE.

Despite all the efforts made by the cotton spinners—limitation of output, the issue of prize tickets, and a conference to maintain prices—the yarn market continues to decline. The boycott of Japanese goods in China, the depression in the cotton-weaving industry in Japan, and the general unfavourable financial condition are regarded as the main causes of this serious state of things. On Tuesday, 7th inst., the lowest point on record was reached in the quotation for June delivery on the Osaka Yarn Exchange. The closing quotations on Tuesday are compared with the closing rates on the preceding day as follows:—

| | Tuesday. | Monday. |
|----------------|----------|---------|
| April delivery | ¥103.05 | ¥104.25 |
| May delivery | 102.15 | 103.55 |
| June delivery | 101.85 | 103.00 |

BONUS SALES, CONDEMNED.

Tokio April 16.
The *Jiji Shimbun*, speaking of the sale of bonus-bearing Japanese cotton yarn in China, describes such a course of action as harmful and ineffective, and exhorts the spinners patiently to await the natural recovery of the market.

This journal suggests that reduction of the amount of cotton produced would be better policy than bonus-bearing sales.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, while deprecating any appeal to the English Chamber of Commerce, hopes that the Japanese spinners will take other, and moderate, means than those of bonus-bearing sales for the relief of the yarn trade. N. C. News.

A QUERER COMMERCIAL ARTIFICE.

One of the most remarkable commercial artifices of our time has been the attempt of the Japanese yarn merchants to foster their trade in China by resort to a lottery, which has been described as a "commercial artifice." The trade, never strong, was in a stagnant condition, and when some genius suggested an appeal to the cupidity and gambling instinct of the Chinese the idea was taken up with avidity. The result was that lottery tickets were placed in the yarn packages and the scheme was launched with a flurry of advertisement at Shanghai.

Angry protests were immediately forthcoming from the foreign merchants and particularly from the British. It was understood that the prizes were to be in money and the consular and municipal authorities at Shanghai took action against the scheme as illegal. To this the association of Japanese yarn spinners replied that the prizes were to be in yarn and pleaded that the law was therefore not violated.

The Japanese consul openly fought the project, reporting adversely on it to his government, and now the Japanese Foreign office and the Japanese Interior department have taken the question up. The latter have made it very clear that they are against continuing the scheme and it will probably be dropped.

Meantime the commercial storm stirred up on the China coast gains in violence. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has just applied to the Chinese Consul at London, Liverpool, Bradford, Glasgow, Manchester, Shanghai, and Tientsin to assist it in drawing the attention of the British Government to the unfair menace to British trade, to the end that there be diplomatic action.

Time and events continue to operate against that alliance.

THE BELL VIEW HOTEL.

J. F. MEETING FURTHER ADJOURNED.

21st inst.

The Justices of the Peace meeting which was adjourned last week, was resumed today, the business being to consider the application from Charles Ernest Clifford for the transfer to him from one Thomas Bernard Maguire of the publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises, No. 2, Pak Shui Wan, under the sign of "The Bell View Hotel." The last adjournment was ordered to enable the applicant to produce references. Mr. J. R. Wood, second police magistrate, presided. Other Justices present were—Capt. Lyons (superintendent of police), and Mr. Bowen-Rowlands. Mr. F. X. D'Almeida e Castro, who appeared for the applicant, produced two references. He said that one was signed by an engineer on board one of the Great Northern Company's steamers and the other by Mr. Knox.

Capt. Lyons—Is the motor man? Mr. D'Almeida—Yes, Mr. Knox of the China Motor Life Insurance Co. Proceeding, he said that the licence should be granted to his client. The applicant was not well known in Hongkong as he had not been long here, and he submitted that the licence should be granted for at least six months. During that time the police could keep their eyes on him.

Capt. Lyons—The police do not keep their eyes on anybody.

The Court was then cleared, and the matter was adjourned to the 28th inst. for a decision was reached and the meeting was further adjourned to the 5th inst. for a decision was reached.

Mr. J. R. Wood, second police magistrate, presided.

Mr. F. X. D'Almeida e Castro, who appeared for the applicant, produced two references.

He said that one was signed by an engineer on board one of the Great Northern Company's steamers and the other by Mr. Knox.

Capt. Lyons—Is the motor man? Mr. D'Almeida—Yes, Mr. Knox of the China Motor Life Insurance Co. Proceeding, he said that the licence should be granted to his client. The applicant was not well known in Hongkong as he had not been long here, and he submitted that the licence should be granted for at least six months. During that time the police could keep their eyes on him.

Capt. Lyons—The police do not keep their eyes on anybody.

The Court was then cleared, and the matter was adjourned to the 28th inst. for a decision was reached and the meeting was further adjourned to the 5th inst. for a decision was reached.

NAVAL COURTESIES.

BRITISH ADMIRAL DINES WITH ADMIRAL HEMPHILL.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commander-in-Chief of the British South China Squadron, and his staff officers, dined on board U.S. cruiser *Rainbow*, flagship of Admiral Hemphill, commanding the Philippine Squadron, last evening.

H.M.S. *Albatross*, with Admiral Lambton on board, left the harbour for Shanghai, via Coasts, in the forenoon to-day.

ANOTHER TRADE-MARK CASE.

DECISION OF THE JAPANESE PATENT BUREAU.

The decision is published in the *Official Gazette* of the Patent Bureau in the petition of the representative of the firm of Johann Faber, pencil manufacturers of Nurnberg, Germany, against Shigemitsu Ryozo, No. 42, Shimomachi 3-chome, Osaka, for the invalidation of the registration of trade-mark No. 26,302.

The petitioner demanded that the registration of the trade-mark in question, owned by respondent, be declared invalid. The grounds for the claim are as follows:—Respondent obtained under date August 7, 1906, the registration of his trade-mark No. 26,302, for all kinds of graining and writing inks, slate-pencils, rubber erasers, fountain pens, inkstands, blotting pads, penholders, &c., enumerated under Group 49 of the Regulations for the Operation of the Trade-Mark Law. It was evident from the provisions of Article 12 of the same law, that the object being the protection of traders, the right of the exclusive-use of a trade-mark should not be granted to one who did not carry on a trade. Respondent had no trade of his own; he was merely an employee of Fukui Teiji, No. 44, Hirano-machi, 2-chome, Osaka. He had, therefore, no interest whatever in the exclusive use of a trade-mark. Possibly respondent might maintain that he had obtained the registration of the trade-mark in question preparatory to the opening of a business, but such an excuse could not hold good as his trade-mark was registered a year ago. Even taking it for granted that the trade-mark was valid, the rubber eraser enumerated among articles intended to be identified by the respondent's trade-mark was identical with rubber pens and pencils, with rubber eraser attached, even bearing the same trade-mark as that registered by petitioner in register No. 10,594 on March 11th, 1898. Respondent's trade-mark, therefore, came under the category of No. 4 of Article 4 of the Trade-Mark Law, and its registration should be cancelled.

Respondent contended that he obtained the registration of his trade-mark lawfully for the purpose of using it for selling graining ink and other articles in which he was dealing and he had never discontinued the business. The article for which his trade-mark was used was rubber eraser, and petitioner's article was a pen. They were not therefore identical.

In deciding the case the tribunal points out that it is not necessary in law for one to carry on a trade in order to obtain registration of trade-mark, so that if it was a fact that respondent had no trade at the time he obtained the registration of the trade-mark in this case, the registration could not be invalidated on that account. The rubber pen and rubber eraser could be regarded as identical articles, as urged by petitioner. The petitioner's trade-mark No. 10,594 applied to the rubber eraser with pencil, while the trade-mark in this case was used for rubber eraser not attached to a pencil. It therefore followed that the contention of petitioner that the trade-mark in this case was used for rubber eraser, and came under the provision of No. 4 of Article 4 of the Trade-Mark Law, does not hold good. For the reasons cited, the demand of petitioner is dismissed.

AMERICA AND MANCHURIA.

JAPANESE COMMENT ON THE NEW POLICY.

The refusal of Mr. Fisher, U.S. Consul at Harbin, to recognise Russian territorial rights in Harbin, which has developed into a diplomatic question between the United States and Japan, has attracted considerable attention in Japan. It is recognised that the question between America and Russia must eventually involve Japan, and that difficulties will be raised with regard to Japanese municipal administration in Mukden and other places in South Manchuria. One journal says that the Japanese Government is investigating the best course to be taken in view of the attitude of the United States. It is feared that the relations between Japan and America, which are now improving after the strain caused by the immigration controversy, may be disturbed again by the present question.

On the authority of a certain Japanese diplomat, whose name, however, is not given, the *Nippon* remarks that no official report has yet been received by the Government concerning this complication between the United States and Russia, and the real situation cannot be ascertained. It will be remembered that when it was first reported some time ago that Russia was about to inaugurate a municipal administration for Harbin, there were indications that trouble would ensue between the United States and Russia on the matter. Russia has established a municipal administration over the town of Harbin, and the provisions of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company Treaty, which granted supreme and absolute power to the railway company in respect to administration within the ground traversed by the railway and held in connection with it. Harbin no trouble has developed on

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

73rd inst.

The thirty-fifth ordinary yearly meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., was held at its head office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, at noon, to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1907, and of declaring dividends. &c. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, chairman of directors, presided. There were also present: Messrs. W. Helms, E. Orniston, E. G. Barrett, J. W. C. Bonnar, J. A. Plummer, (directors), C. Montague Ede (secretary), D. R. Law, W. E. Clarke, A. V. Apcar, Ho Fook, W. G. Humphreys, P. Paget, Hett, the Hon. Captain Basil Taylor, Messrs. E. C. Lane, A. R. House, W. Hutton Potts, J. A. Jupp, H. M. Tibbey, P. C. Potts, H. E. R. Hunter, Jr. Barton, A. R. Lowe, and O. E. H. Beave.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, before passing to the business of the meeting I should like to point the absence of three familiar faces—Messrs. Siebs and Wood have retired after many years' service on our Board, during which period, by their experience and sound advice, they have afforded the greatest assistance to the management of the Society. Mr. Saunders, our late secretary, has also retired, and the best proof I can give you of his ability and careful conduct of affairs is to recall to you the yearly increase of dividend paid to shareholders and to refer you to the balance sheet now before you for a statement of the sound position of the Society at the time of his retiring from China. I feel that I am but voicing your sentiments in wishing them long enjoyment at home of the fruits of their labour. (Applause). We will now proceed with the business of the meeting.

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some weeks and as you have no doubt carefully considered them I propose to follow the usual procedure and take them as read. In comparing the figures with those of the previous report you must bear in mind the fall which has taken place in the gold value of the dollar; this has counteracted, as far as the appearance of the account goes, the shrinkage in takings consequent upon the almost unprecedented period of trade depression through which we have passed, and from which we are even now suffering—but happily to a less extent. Our profits standpoint are very satisfactory and we are able to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 1907 of 51 per cent. The interim dividend of 1906 declared at our last meeting was when exchange stood at 2/12 the full dividend for the year therefore shows a steady increase both to shareholders resident in gold using countries and those living out here; it must also be borne in mind that this payment is made on our increased capital, which is very significant.

We recommend the addition to the Gold Reserve Fund of £20,000, £10,000 to Underwriting Surplus to cover outstanding losses. The figures for the year 1907 as shown in the report are satisfactory as far as they go; there have been a good many minor losses but no abnormal ones since the close of the year, and although trade showed no improvement during 1907, I am happy to say that we have every reason to believe that the account when run off will compare favourably with its predecessor. We therefore have no hesitation in recommending the payment of an interim dividend of 50 per cent on account of 1907. These results, I am sure, will lead you to believe that we have not forgotten the officers whose work has brought them about; we thought it right to vote a bonus to the Society's servants in the form of an addition of 15 per cent of a year's salary to the Provident Fund of each member who is in our service at the end of this month, as well as a cash bonus to Mr. Saunders who left our service at the end of last year, and I feel sure that you will approve of our having done so. (Applause).

Our amalgamation with the China Traders Insurance Society has worked smoothly and our anticipations as regards the reduction in our charge ratio have been realised. With the exception of Australia all our Branches, especially London, have been economically and profitably managed. It was known to us that business in Australia had not been going well for some years past, but in the hope that matters would improve automatically after the amalgamation, we did not step in to help; but when it became apparent that radical changes were necessary and Mr. Ede was sent down to study the situation on the spot and report; since his return and acting on his recommendations we have not only placed the business under new management but we have adopted a policy of retrenchment and have decided to discontinue the services of ten members of the Australian staff. This step, while in no way impairing our efficiency, there will show an annual saving of some £5,000, this saving will not however be felt until next year. It may be said, and indeed has been said, that as compensation is due to the Australian staff whose combined work has not produced any profit in the past, but this, Gentlemen, is not our view; nor I am sure will it be yours. The fact, lay more with the system of working in Australia than with the individual worker and in view of our undertaking to treat all China Traders' servants as if they were the Society's servants of equal standing we have decided to pay each officer whose services terminated on the 31st of March last, one month's salary for every year of service, conditionally on his doing his best not to estrange the goodwill which will cost some £7,000, but as we are in future saving £5,000 annually the Society recoups itself in its outlay in eighteen months and I am sure our action will meet with your approval. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to know if any shareholder wishes to ask any questions.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. D. R. Law, in seconding, said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I rise with much pleasure to second the adoption of the report and accounts for 1906 and 1907. It is very gratifying to see that the Society continues to prosper even in these hard times through which we are passing. Last year I had reason to congratulate the Board, the secretary, and staff on the result of their labours, and I am sure every shareholder will agree that there is better reason for again doing so on the present occasion. I listened with pleasure to the Chairman's account of the work of the staff. Year by year they have helped most satisfactorily to the work of the Society, and we are glad to mark our appreciation of their ability and labours. That a bonus should have also been voted to our late secretary is most fitting. Mr. Saunders has been with the Society for a long time, and I think it would be a pity if he were to leave without some mark of appreciation from the Society. I suggest that the Board should order him a seat on the London Committee. I suggest that the Board should order him a seat on the London Committee.

his account as on ours, as I feel that we should not lose the advantage of his ripe experience. The steps which the Board have taken in relation to the Australian business are characteristic of the Union's sound and vigorous management. I consider that the results achieved are pre-eminently satisfactory and I hope the Board will never lose sight of the importance of continuing to build up our reserves. With these remarks, gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the report and accounts for 1906 and 1907.

The Chairman: Before I put the motion to the meeting, I would like to answer one remark that Mr. Law made with regard to the appointment of Mr. Saunders on the London Committee. This matter has not been considered by your directors up to the present time, but it will receive their consideration. (Applause).

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Barton moved the re-election of Mr. H. A. W. Slade and E. Orniston as directors.

Mr. Heavis seconded and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jupp moved the re-appointment of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe as auditors.

Mr. Tibbey seconded and the motion was adopted.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders this afternoon.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

"BOY" FOUND DISMEMBERED ON OFFICE VERANDAH.

At about 6.30 o'clock last Tuesday evening a "boy" in the service of Mr. S. G. Fenton, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was found lying in a pool of blood on the office verandah with life nearly extinct. He had been the victim of a most atrocious assault which left him partially disembowelled. A knife, covered with blood, which was found near the body, was evidently the instrument with which the deed was committed. Police Sergeant Garrod was immediately called in and assisted in the removal of the "boy" to hospital, where he died as he was being removed. His body was then removed to the mortuary. Investigation, so far, has failed to disclose a reason for the assault, although one of the office "boys" has been placed under arrest on suspicion of having been implicated in the crime.

THE MURDER BRAWL.

UNOFFICIAL JAPANESE VERSION.

It is becoming a practice with Japanese papers to impugn the motives or attack the character of any one who makes a statement that seems to reflect on Japan and the Japanese. Thus, the vernacular papers recently reported on the condition of affairs in Manchuria, and on the veritable papers stated that he was interested in certain Chinese undertakings there and his judgment had thus been warped. This was mild, however, compared with the attack which the *Osaka Mainichi* permits in a telegram from Peking to be made on Mr. Willard Straight, the American Consul-General at Mukden. Our readers will remember that a few days ago the following telegram appeared in our columns received through Reuters Agency.

"London, April 7. Information has been received at New York to the effect that four Japanese entered the American Consulate at Mukden and attacked the native staff, apparently by reason of some private spite. The American Consul-General, Mr. W. Straight, at once summoned the Chinese police, and the four men were arrested and taken to the Japanese Consulate. No apology for this incident was tendered by the Japanese Consul, and as a result diplomatic action by the United States is expected."

On Monday the *Mainichi* contained an explanation of this incident from its Peking correspondent in the following terms:—

"A Reuters telegram of the 8th instant reported that a distinguished (Chinese) Japanese attempted to enter the U.S. Consulate at Mukden and made a disturbance there. The American Consul at Mukden is lacking in common sense and is noted for his turbulent conduct, his character having all the qualities of a vagrant (burlesque). When he was in the Gendarmier Station recently in the course of a tour of inspection about Chunchung, he got drunk and made a disturbance by firing a revolver. The present incident is as follows:—A few days ago a Japanese postal carrier visited the U.S. Consulate to deliver a letter, when the Chinese servant of the Consulate played a joke on him, which developed into a dispute. The U.S. Consul, without making inquiries as to the cause of the dispute, assaulted and injured the postman, and for the purpose of covering up this offence has declared that the Japanese forced his way into the Consulate office."

It will be seen that this correspondent, professing to quote Reuters, makes out that only one Japanese, and he a "distinguished" or well-known man, entered the Consulate, and the correspondent's trustworthiness may be gauged from this perversion alone. Those who know Mr. Straight scarcely need to be assured that the statements regarding him are disgraceful calumnies, and we do not suppose they will have any effect on the foreign community in the Far East. But they will doubtless have an influence on the readers of the *Mainichi*, who will not know anything of Mr. Straight's real character and will assume that the correspondent's slanders by way of explaining what seems to have been an outrageous intrusion into the Consulate-General have some foundation in fact. It is extremely regrettable to find the *Mainichi* allowing itself to be made the medium of such disgraceful tactics. When Mr. Straight visited Japan some years ago, he came with letters of introduction from Sir Ernest Satow, though he was not then in the Consular service. It need scarcely be said that a gentleman and a scholar like Sir Ernest was not likely to give letters of introduction to a man of the character pictured by the *Mainichi* correspondent. No doubt the American Ambassador to this country will draw the attention of the responsible authorities to this gratuitous attack upon the United States Consul-General in Manchuria, which reflects little credit either on its author or the *Osaka* journal that gives it currency. (Since the above was in type we learn that the *Kokumin* prints the same telegram.)—*Japan Chronicle*.

A Chinese seaman belonging to the steam launch *Greichen* had a very uncomfortable experience last Monday afternoon. He was standing at the edge of the piers near the P. & O. wharf at about half-past three o'clock, waiting for his launch to get alongside, when an American blue-jacket coming up from behind accidentally collided with the Chinaman, pitching him into the harbour. Fortunately, the man could swim and he struck out for the nearest landing stage, arriving there some time before his launch, but a trifle annoyed. The blue-jacket, who had stood by all this time, was then requested to go to the Central Station. There the matter was settled, "accident" being the result of the investigation.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

23rd inst.

The forty-second ordinary meeting of shareholders in the China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., was held this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, together with statements of account to the 31st December, 1907, and of declaring dividends, &c. Mr. H. A. W. Slade was in the chair. Others present were: Messrs. W. Helms, E. Orniston, J. W. C. Bonnar, E. G. Barrett, J. A. Plummer (directors), C. Montague Ede (secretary), E. C. Lane, A. B. House, H. Hunter, Jr. M. J. Carvalho, B. M. C. da Cunha, V. L. dos Remedios, A. E. S. Alves, J. F. A. Barros, J. Gardner, and A. R. Lowe.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen. The report having been issued for a sufficient time to enable you to study it carefully I will now with your permission take it as read. It is not possible to compare the years 1905 and 1906 from the published reports as during the former year the figures for the last eight months only were shown separately, but I have taken out the items from our books for the first four months of 1906 and make a fair comparison. The business for the first four months of 1906 was in takings of \$154,000 while the losses only exceeded those of the previous twelve months by \$86,000. We have paid on 1906 account a bonus of 20 per cent to contributors against 15 per cent for the previous year. In 1905 we were obliged to trench on our Reserve Fund whereas for 1906 we are able to inaugurate a Sterling Reserve Fund adding thereto £5,000. We are also able to strengthen the Reinsurance Fund by £10,000, and to further carry forward the sum of \$122,000 to Underwriting Surplus account to cover outstanding losses. Altogether, gentlemen, we can congratulate ourselves upon the first full year's working since the amalgamation of our interests with those of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. We recommend the payment of a final dividend of 51 per cent share with the interim dividend of 51 per share paid last April should prove satisfactory to you. The out-turn for 1907 promises to compare favourably with that of 1906 and we therefore recommend the payment of an interim dividend of 51 per cent share and a bonus to contributors of 20 per cent carrying forward the balance.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ede seconded.

Mr. Ede moved that the appointment as directors of Messrs. W. Helms, H. A. W. Slade, J. W. C. Bonnar, E. G. Barrett and J. A. Plummer be confirmed.

Mr. Route seconded and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Ede moved the re-election of Messrs. E. Orniston and H. A. W. Slade as directors.

Mr. Lane seconded, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Hunter seconded, and the motion was adopted.

The Chairman: That is all the business and I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be posted this afternoon.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND JAPANESE YARN.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON "ECONOMIST."

A special London message to the *Osaka Jiji* sends the comments of the *Economist* on the circular of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. The London journal, discussing the scheme, remarks that there are not a few instances in which a bounty is granted or tax is reimbursed for the encouragement of the export of certain goods, but Japan is surely the only country in the world where cotton pickers would think of issuing lottery tickets to help sell their yarn, and by such means to attempt to revive the export trade. Nevertheless, adds the London journal, while some Governments favour lotteries, there is scarcely ground for filing a diplomatic protest against the Japanese scheme.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

EFFICIENCY CUP 1907-1908.

The following is the order of merit for the above Cup for the past season:—
Left 1 No. 2 Company 1969 points.
H.K. Volunteer Troop 1832
Right 1 No. 1 Company 1777
Engineer Company 1774
Left 1 No. 1 Company 1768
Right 1 No. 2 Company 1716

AMBULANCE CLASS.

More names are required for the above class, members intending to undergo this course are requested to send in their names to headquarters at once.

SIGNALING CLASS.

The signalling class will commence at headquarters at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 29th instant. There are still some more names required to complete the class, names should be sent in to headquarters as soon as possible. It is hoped that all the members of the Hongkong Volunteer Troop will attend this class.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

Members having arms or equipment in their possession are requested to return them to headquarters at once.

RIGHT HALF NO. 2 COMPANY.

Members of Right 1 No. 2 Company are reminded that the next monthly shoot for the subscription cups will take place at Tai Hang Range, on Sunday next, the 26th instant. The 200 yards range will be closed as soon as possible after 9.30 o'clock.

The following alteration to handicaps has been made:—Gunner McGillivray reduced to scratch.

RESIGNED.

Gunner G. W. Ward is permitted to resign with effect from the 16th April, 1908.

TRANSFER.

Corporal R. C. Wichee is transferred to the Infantry Company with effect from the 21st April, 1908.

CHAN SAU, a "boy" in the employ of Mr. J. O. Leach, working on the *Kowloon Dock*, was before Mr. J. H. Kemp, last Monday morning, at the Police Court, charged with opening a locked drawer with intent to steal. It would appear that at breakfast time on Saturday last the accused was seen with a key in his hand standing near a drawer which contained some money belonging to his employer. When the matter was investigated the drawer was found to have already been opened. The key which was taken from the accused said to be a key to the house in the house; he was found guilty of the charge and a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment was passed.

THE CLUB LUSITANO.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK" BY LITTLE MIDGETS.

23rd inst.

When a few members of the Club Lusitano resolved to stage the "Belle of New York" by the little children of the members, it was thought that the promoters were essaying a task beyond the abilities of the amateur Lusitanians and taxing to the trailing energies of the promoters and stage managers. The prophecy, however, was falsified last Monday evening when the initial of a series of performances was given in the hall of the Club to an audience of members and their friends which taxed not only the seating but also the standing accommodation available in the hall.

The play is so well known that it would be a work of supererogation to relate the argument. After the overture played by the Sociedade Philarmónica the curtain rose disclosing the dinner-party of young Harry Bronson (Master Henrique Lopes). The audience were forthwith captivated by the diminutiveness of the actors. But applause was loud and long when after the singing of Fifi (Miss Evelina Lopes), she and Harry treated the auditorium to their first duet. Tunesfully rendered the little singers showed a really remarkable aptitude for music. The same talent was shown by Violet Grey, the Salvation Army Lassie (Miss Camilla Castro) whose pleasing voice and pretty acting received immense applause. Miss Maria Rosario had a difficult rôle to sustain in Cora Angelique. Her slight and certainly pardonable defect of enunciation was made up by clever personation. The little bridesmaids were a charming group and looked attractive in their pretty costumes. As a comedian little Alfredo Castro played "Blinky Bill" to perfection, and the unstinted mood of praise which he earned from start to finish was fully merited. Master Ferd Remedios' Karl von Pomeranitz, the polite laundic, afforded much merriment and went to show his appreciation of a not too easy character to play. Ichabod Bronson was portrayed by Antonio Castro, whose songs were pleasingly rendered, though his memory failed in topical allusions. The brothers Alberto and Luis Osmund were two genuine twins to take the parts of the Portuguese noblemen. They made two taking figures, identical in every respect, on the stage. Tiny Irene Remedios was a pretty little Baby-dancer and her cake-walk with her partner Joe Castro was one of the most admired items in the evening's play. Even to the accompaniment the organizers of the "show" were fortunate in their selection, for in the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. C. A. P. Xavier, Miss Esther Xavier, they found an infant prodigy. For the success of the "Belle of New York" special mention must be made of Mr. J. C. Gutierrez, promoter, while Mrs. Gutierrez has the designing of the dresses. Messrs. A. E. da Silva and C. M. S. Alves had charge of the stage direction, and Mr. C. A. P. Xavier was the musical director.

LADY LUGARD'S ILLNESS.

FORTHCOMING TRIP TO ENGLAND.

It is with the deepest concern that we have learned of the approaching departure of Lady Lugard for England as the result of the advice of her medical attendants. It seems that for some time past Lady Lugard has been seriously ill, although in view of the courageous manner in which she fulfilled her duties as hostess at Government House few could have suspected the fact. The series of entertainments, musical symposiums and other gatherings at which her ladyship was the centre and source of the pleasure must have had an exceedingly trying effect on her health. Moreover, since Sir Frederick Lugard assumed the reins of government in Hongkong, their Excellencies have sustained many sad losses which were bound to affect the spirits of Lady Lugard and have an undermining effect on her health. It is stated that her ladyship will proceed to England as soon as she is sufficiently convalescent to leave, and we only voice the hope of our readers that she will find in the bracing air of the homeland those recuperative powers which she has evidently failed to find in Hongkong. Meanwhile all will regret that Government House will be deprived of its chateleine, and we can simply trust that the absence of Lady Lugard from the Colony will be of but short duration.

A SOUTHERN NAVAL BASE.

HA PO ISLAND SELECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd April. With reference to the suggestion by the Viceroy that Ha Po Island, Weichow prefecture, should be suitable for a naval base, the Ministry of War at the Capital, after further examination of Viceroy Chang's proposal, has decided to establish a naval base there. An initial outlay of 300,000 taels is proposed, of which half will be provided by the Ministry of Finance and the other half by the Canton Provincial Government.

THE N. Y. K.

A REPORTED ATLANTIC SERVICE.

According to the *Asahi*, the N. Y. K. considers that many of the steamers now running on its European service, most of which are of about 6,200 tons, are too small for the trade under the present conditions. It will consequently arrange to replace some of them by the new vessels of about 8,800 tons which are under construction at Kawasaki Dockyard and the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard at Nagasaki. The vessels thus taken off the European line will be employed by the Kaisha on an Atlantic service. The Kaisha will not establish a regular service in the first instance but will tentatively endeavour to attract cargo at American and European ports, with a view to eventually establishing a strong, regular line. When the arrangements are completed, the Kaisha will ask the Government for assistance and will endeavour to put large and fast vessels on the service in order to meet the competition of foreign passenger steamers.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Mikuma Maru* (9,000 tons), which is under construction at the Kawasaki Dockyard, will be launched on the 18th, and another vessel, the *Hirano Maru*, at the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard at Nagasaki on the 21st. Mrs. Kondo, wife of the President of the N. Y. K., will come down from Tokyo to name the new steamships.

DURING the absence of Wong Fook, a stone-cutter, who resides in a matted in the shipyard at Quarry Bay, last Wednesday, a coolie gained admittance to the shed and collected about 50 worth of property, chiefly clothing, which was about to leave the shed. The intruder was turned over to the police. The intruder was arrested by the Police Court on Thursday and charged with theft and also with returning from banishment. On the 5th count a sentence of fourteen days' hard labour was passed, while the second count, which was a charge of returning from banishment, was dismissed.

THE STRIKE AT CANTON.

LAUNCH-OWNERS GAIN THE DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th April. With reference to the general strike of the Chinese steam-launches here at reported yesterday, the Kwongchow Prefect, by order of the Viceroy, accompanied by the two district magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu, proceeded to the Dutch Folly and sent for the launch-owners and persuaded them to resume business as soon as possible. These officials have assured the launch-owners that the case would be settled satisfactorily, but the latter persisted in their attitude of passive resistance until the Viceroy issued a notification to inform them that the inspection of Chinese steam-launches would no longer be conducted by Customs officers and that their launches would hereafter be inspected by the Shin Hau Kuk officials. This afternoon the launches resumed "running" as usual.

It is now ascertained from the launch owners that, as they were not satisfied with a certain Customs officer, a native in connection with the survey of launches, Taotai Ngai Hon, by order of the Viceroy, has appointed Cheung Yuen Yuen to jointly inspect Chinese launches with Customs officers; but they found that Cheung did not carry out his duties in an efficient manner, and they also persisted in bringing alleged charges against the Customs officer. As they failed to secure a redress of their grievance they were obliged to suspend business, with the intention of threatening the Viceroy with a notification to inform them that the inspection of Chinese steam-launches would no longer be conducted by Customs officers, and that their launches would hereafter be inspected by the Shin Hau Kuk officials.

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The Japanese Boycott.

FEELING AT AN AUCTION SALE.

At an auction sale in the Colony yesterday, a lot of two Japanese screens was put up for sale. The first bid was offered by a Chinese, and when bidding was proceeding for the next couple of seconds a voice was heard in the crowd: "Japanese screens." It was instantly echoed by a number of other Chinese present. At this stage the bidding by the Chinese would-be purchasers stopped dead, and it was taken over by a few of the European gentlemen, who were the Japanese screens were knocked down.

HONGKONG MERCHANTS' SACRIFICE.

In uninformed quarters the strength of the boycott movement against the Japanese is thought to be minimised. But evidence is not lacking that the feeling underlying the Cantonese agitation is as keen to-day as it was on its inception a month ago. True enough, the warning issued by the Provincial Government, under instructions from the higher authorities at Peking, had the effect of checking all outward demonstration; but that is not to say that the boycott is partially removed or beginning to die out. The fervour with which the campaign is being peacefully but determinedly carried on was demonstrated in the Colony quite recently. Mr. Lee Siu Yung, master of the Wu Hing Tai Nam Pak Hong, is one of the promoters of the Self-Government League in Chow-chow-fu. He has been active in pursuing the propaganda, and his best endeavours to get the madmen residing in his honky-tonk to purchase Japanese goods. He has evicted those tenants who refused to fall in with his suggestions, notwithstanding the fact that the eviction must mean to him a matter of a few thousand dollars a year. He has also directed the members of his staff not to wear clothes made of Japanese spun material. To the who could it afford the cost of replacing the discarded Japanese article. Mr. Lee has gone to the length of giving money to enable them to repay for the new clothes.

JAPANESE GINSENG UNDER THE BAN.
At a recent meeting of the Japanese drug store in Canton a resolution was adopted to boycott all stuffs required by the trade originating from Japan. The resolution is to become effective from the 1st day of the 4th moon (30th inst.). The most serious import of the druggists' resolution is the proclaiming of Korean ginseng under the ban. Korean being under Japanese tutelage the Cantonese have not discriminated in favour of that country. As is well-known, ginseng is a most valuable root used in Chinese pharmacy. It is bulked largely in the export trade of Korea. The only market for the root is China, and by placing it under ban the Cantonese may be dealing a serious blow in the trade of the impoverished Hermit Kingdom.

FEELING AT WUCHOW.

TAOTAI'S PROCLAMATION.

From Wuchow we learn that the boycott movement is going on quietly but steadily. Several proclamations have been issued by the Taotai that no meetings would be allowed. The leaders of the movement have answered that no more meetings will be held as they are unnecessary public feeling will do the needful. Quantities of Japanese goods are being hurried forth from the port of Canton and Wuchow. The merchants think they can unload their stocks up-country before the movement has caught on there, too.

CHICAGO CHINESE PARTICIPATING.

A telegram has been received in Canton which states that considerable enthusiasm was evinced by the Chinese in Chicago on receipt of information of the boycott movement. Resolutions have been drawn up by the Chinese societies in which the colony in San Francisco and the Chinese in Canton generally are urged to support the Japanese vessels either as passengers or by shipping freight on them. The Chinese students at Chicago have cabled to Kwangtung and also to the merchants and students in all the other provinces stating that the terms of the *Taipei Maru* settlement were most unreasonable. They are of opinion that all foreign countries believe Japan to be in the wrong in this case in other words, they do not side with Japan. The Chicago students are glad to hear of the boycott as a retaliatory measure. They add in the telegram that some American papers report the fact that Japanese dressed in Chinese clothes are trying to sell Japanese wares in the streets of Canton, thus hoping to irritate the populace and give rise to friction. With an assault for an excuse they would hope to have plausible grounds to coerce the Chinese Government. The students advised their Cantonese compatriots to be on their guard against the Japanese trap. They counsel a peaceful yet firm attitude in prosecuting the boycott.

JAPANESE LECTURING THE CANTONESE POPULACE.

APPEAL TO RACIAL AFFINITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th April, 1908.
A few Japanese were seen, during the past few days, making discourses in the public streets. They endeavoured to explain to the populace that the *Taipei Maru* case was settled only through the good offices of the Chinese people, and that the Chinese people should not be so quick to accuse any bad feeling on the part of the Japanese people. They were all of the "yellow" race and were in close connection with each other, so that there should be no interruption whatever in the maintenance of the harmonious relations between them.

The speakers also impressed upon their listeners the fact that when the Manchus invaded the Chinese Empire to seize the Throne, thousands of Chinese proper were killed by them. This, no doubt, was still fresh in the memory of the Chinese people proper, but they did not try to take steps to restore their sovereignty.

The speakers stated that they could not understand why the proper Chinese did not consider the loss of their country to be a national disgrace, but chose to call the release of the Japanese steamer a National Disgrace. The speakers would not accord their approval to the Cantonese view of the indignity of the *Taipei Maru* settlement.

With a view of preventing any disturbance that might be caused by some ignorant people because of the discourses of the Japanese speakers, the Canton Self-Government Society has again sent out circulars to persuade the people to remain as impassive as possible, and to give no excuse for any ill-will with the Japanese.

The Canton Self-Government Society has again convened a mass meeting, to take place

on the 18th instant for the purpose of discussing matters in connection with the development of coal mines and the promotion of industries, etc.

In reply to the Walwaps, H. E. the Viceroy has stated that there have been no boycott meetings held in Canton and also that no speakers can be found publicly delivering speeches in the open street to excite the minds of the people. The people in Canton are very quiet and participate in the boycott movement in such a manner as to only show their individual patriotism for their own country without being forced to combine in any uplandly movement by others. There might have been meetings sometimes convened in the city; but they were only with the object of promoting native industries.

A CANTONESE BLACKLEG.

Canton, 19th April.
The Canton Self-Government Society has received a letter from a Hongkong merchant, named Cheung, who informed the Society that forty-nine cases of Japanese marine products arrived in Hongkong a few days ago. Since their arrival the stores have been wholly unsaleable, even at the lowest price. A Canton merchant, who happened to be in the Colony then, bought them and will bring them to Canton in a few days' time. In the letter the writer gave the name and address of the buyer in Canton, of the merchandise to the Society, and asked the Society to deal with him, when he returns here.

CONSUL VERO'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Canton, 20th April.
The other day, the Japanese Consul at Canton made a representation to the Viceroy to the effect that, recently, notices for boycotting Japanese goods and placards in the form of verses, meaning the memorial of national disgrace, have been found posted in various streets, and that more or less loss has been experienced by the Japanese trade in the south of China, since the starting of the Japanese boycott. The Viceroy was accordingly requested to take immediate steps to prohibit the boycott propaganda. On the Consul's representation, His Excellency issued a proclamation to stop the people from going on with the movement and to forbid any one from stirring up the boycott feeling. In the proclamation His Excellency stated that the Kwangchow Prefect and the district magistrates of Nanhai and Paoyu have been instructed to warn the leading merchants and to ask them to stop their colleagues from taking part in the boycott movement. H.E. also added that if any one is found in the act of stirring up the public feeling he will be arrested and punished.

SPREADING THE BOYCOTT.

Canton, 21st April.
Every year during the months of May and June the West River usually rises considerably which endangers the navigation; to a great extent of the junk traffic on the river. The committee of the Canton Hong Kong Hospital in view of accidents to the junks, have bought several hundred life-buoys to be distributed among the junk people. While it is known that the distribution of these buoys to the junks is a beneficent act, it is also curious to learn that each of these buoys bears the motto "Memorial of National Disgrace."

MARINE PRODUCE.

It is ascertained from Chinese merchants here that, during the past ten days, the importation of Japanese marine produce has decreased to some extent for the Canton market. A female doctor, named Cheung, has suggested to the Canton Self-Government Society that for health sake, one should not partake of the marine delicacies, such as dried cuttle fish, awabi, oysters, etc., as they are not easily digestible. This, no doubt, will add more or less to the feeling for boycotting Japanese marine produce.

IS IT A NAVAL DEMONSTRATION?

JAPANESE PRESS MAN INTERVIEWS THE VICEROY.

VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd April.
When the report got abroad this morning in the city that a Japanese squadron had arrived at Amoy, whose ultimate destination is Canton, considerable excitement was evinced in certain quarters. By some the dispatch of the squadron is interpreted as meaning some sort of a naval demonstration in order to intimidate the Chinese in South China so that the agitation against the Japanese and their trade may be relaxed. There is a good deal in this speculative theory. Others, less given to "nerves," prefer to see in the coming of the Japanese flotilla no cause for alarm. They put it down to nothing more or less than one of those periodical naval visits which are always welcomed for the extra inflow of foreign money which finds its way into the tills of the retail trader.

A representative of a Japanese journal has secured an appointment with His Excellency Viceroy Chang Jen-chung. The interview is for ten o'clock in the forenoon to-day. I have not been able to ascertain the name of the paper which the interviewer represents, nor has the purpose of his visit transpired in public. It is, however, reasonable to surmise that he will probably seek to obtain the Viceroy's views on the subject of the boycott. If the Press man is after any "coop" for his journal I fail to see how his enterprise is going to be rewarded. The daily papers in this Colony have been accurately and promptly informed from day to day of the latest movement ever since its inception over a month ago.

TOKIO ALLEGATIONS.

Shanghai, April 20.
The spread of the Chinese boycott is causing serious apprehension in Japan, where its effects are now beginning to be felt. The Japanese government has been urged to adopt stringent measures with a view to suppressing the discrimination against Japanese goods.

The press of Tokyo continues its agitation against the foreign firms in China on the ground that they are doing all they can to promote the boycott and encourage the Chinese in their opposition to Japan.

OPINION IN TOKIO.

Tokio, April 15.
The *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* deprecates the boycott of Japanese goods in China as a piece of misguided and suicidal anti-foreignism. The same journal also denounces the sale of bonus-bearing Japanese yarns as shortsighted.

A few papers allege that some foreigners are instigating the boycott. — G. D. News.

In Yokohama, has announced that he is strongly opposed to the boycott movement. On the 15th instant a general meeting of Chinese merchants at the port is to be convened when a proposal will be submitted to the effect that a police should be forwarded to Canton, warning the Chinese merchants there to discontinue the boycott, which will prove harmful to the interests of both countries. Mr. Wu is a native of Canton.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENT.

It is unfortunate, says the *Tokyo Asahi*, that the *Taipei Maru* incident should have so much increased the Chinese as to have given rise at Canton to the boycott against Japanese goods. As to the rights or wrongs of the *Taipei Maru* affair there is no necessity to renew discussion, but we would call the attention of the Chinese people to the fact that the methods pursued by them against Japanese goods will have the inevitable result of being disadvantageous to both parties concerned. Even supposing that Japan was in the wrong as regards the gunboat incident, the loss of Japanese goods will fall as a means of reparation. The reason that the Chinese have begun to buy cotton yarn, matches, and other Japanese merchandise in large quantities of late years is because they can buy these articles cheaper than those imported from Europe and America or those manufactured by the Chinese themselves. The inevitable outcome of such movement must be that either the Chinese will be obliged to buy higher-priced articles or manufactures than they would have to pay for the Japanese manufactures. It is reported that the starting of a match factory at Canton is under proposal in order to check the importation of Japanese matches. Nothing could be said against such schemes if they are prompted by zeal for the promotion of the real interests of China, but if they are, on the contrary, merely the result of an exuberance of mistaken patriotism they must be regarded as very silly. The boycott, as it is now practised at Canton, is a more ill-considered undertaking. Some time ago the Chinese employed similar tactics against America in retaliation for the exclusion of Chinese in that country. The Chinese apparently think that by this means they inflicted great loss on America and succeeded in obtaining their revenge. Of course America suffered to a certain extent as the result of the boycott, but China must have been the bigger loser in that she was compelled to buy higher-priced articles, while the boycott lasted. If there was anyone who profited by the game it was the third party who supplied goods in place of America. Strictly speaking, therefore, China did not succeed in her war of retaliation against America. Altogether the movement in which the Canton people are now engaged is ill-advised and absurd, and the sooner it is brought to an end the better it will be for all concerned.

A San Francisco message to the *U.S.* states that a large number of Chinese residents in that city have now joined the movement for the boycott of Japanese goods. They have started by concentrating their energies against Japanese steamers arriving at San Francisco, and have made a declaration to the effect that they will have no dealing in Japanese goods of any description.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th April, 1908.
The Canton Police Department has requested the Canton Anti-Opium Association to furnish the names of all the committees of the different anti-opium societies throughout the province, and showing other particulars as to working, etc. of these societies. This return is to be forwarded to the Ministry of Internal Affairs at the Capital for information.

VICEROY'S INSPECTION.

At 7 o'clock this morning H.E. the Viceroy proceeded to the North parade ground to make an inspection of the newly-enlisted recruits.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton has considerably increased during the first ten days of this month; the amount collected during the period is Tls. 65,346.87, while it was only Tls. 22,430.85 in the preceding ten days.

VICEROYAL TOUR.

H.E. the Viceroy has long been desirous of proceeding to the West River to make a tour of inspection along the waterways as far as Wuchow and then to return by way of the East River. Admiral Li Chun will accompany His Excellency on the tour on the 24th instant.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has objected to the proposal of the Sunning Railway Company to extend the Sunning railway from Kung Yick Fau market to Kongmoon and thence to Fatsan, on the ground that the Sunning Railway Company has not the privilege of building any other road beyond the line from Sam Cap Hot Hou to Kung Yick Fau and all other roads in the surrounding districts of Canton will be built by the Canton-Hankow Railway Company as branches to the trunk line of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

A NAVAL BIER.

The Viceroy has received instructions from the Ministry of War at the Capital to inquire if any place in the Kwangtung province is adaptable for a naval base. The Viceroy has suggested that the Ha Po island in the prefecture of Weichow may be suitable for the purpose.

CANTONESE MERCHANTS.

The special Commissioner, H.E. Yang Sz Chi, who has deputed to investigate the commerce in the South of China and in the Straits Settlements, has memorialised the Throne that most of the Chinese residing in the various ports where he has been, are found to be Cantonese, and he recommends that the title of Imperial Commercial Commissioner should be given to the Canton Viceroy in order to empower him to have a direct control over Chinese merchants and to give them the necessary protection.

SURVEYOR OF LAUNCHES.

The Shih Han Kuk has issued a notification informing the Chinese launch-owners that Lan Yu Yau, acting commander of the gunboat *Shun Hong*, has been appointed surveyor of launches, also Cheung Pan Yuen.

CHIEF PRICE.

The daily proceeds realised from the disposal of opium in the four sheds during the 16th and 17th instants are as follows:—16th: Eastern Shed, \$2,540; Western Shed, \$1,317; 17th: Eastern Shed, \$2,540; Western Shed, \$1,317; 18th: Eastern Shed, \$2,540; Western Shed, \$1,317.

A NOTORIOUS ROBBER.

The notorious robber, Chan Ping Chai, alias Tai Chai, who was captured in Hongkong and was extradited to Canton a short time ago, was sentenced to death and was yesterday beheaded. The British Consul at Canton, Sir requested to be present to witness the criminal undergo the capital punishment.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Canton Waterworks Company has recently tested all the mains that have been laid down in the different streets and water was pumped through them so as to clean the mains. It is reported that the mains have been satisfactorily tested, and a water supply for the city will be available about the middle of next month.

THE ACTING VICEROYSHIP.

During the temporary absence of the Viceroy on a tour of inspection of the West River, the provincial Treasurer, Wu Hsing Lin, will perform the duties of the Viceroyship. Mr. Sir Wing Nin will also accompany H.E. on the tour.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

At 9 o'clock last evening a house suddenly collapsed in the Chi Chin street inside the City and it is reported that several persons were more or less injured, but no lives were lost.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues during the second ten days of this month, as reported by the Likin officials, amounts to Tals. 55,353.8, 9, 3.

PLAQUE.

Plague has been prevailing in the Ke Ying district since last year, and becomes more serious during the spring season. It is reported that over 600 cases of plague have been recorded there since the beginning of this year.

THE BOYCOTT.

A few days ago the people of Chun Tsau market held a National Disgrace meeting and passed a resolution to fall in line with the Canton Self-Government Society in boycotting Japanese goods. The people also agreed to open an office there for the collection of subscriptions for the Canton Shipping Company.

The Canton Self-Government Society has received a telegram from Wat Lum, in which the Society has been informed of a resolution adopted to boycott Japanese trade. The Society is also requested to, at an early date, send to Wat Lum copies of the prospectus of the proposed Canton Shipping Company.

MAP OF KWANGCHOW.

A matter, together with a number of students of the Canton Survey and Drawing School, has been instructed to prepare a correct map of the province of Kwangchow.

FLORIDA WATER TRADEMARKS.

CASE OPENS AT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

23rd inst.

In the Supreme Court, this forenoon, the Criminal Sessions were resumed, the Chief Justice—Sir Francis Pigott—presiding. The second case on the calendar—the first having been disposed of yesterday—was that against Leung Chik Chai, Fung Chik Tin and Lam Shan Ping, merchants carrying on business at Des Vaux Road Central, under the style of the Kwong Sang firm, who were charged with the infringement of Messrs. Lanman and Kemp's Florida water trade-marks, (a) selling and (3) with applying a false trade description to the bottles.

The defendants pleaded not guilty to the indictments, which being a misdemeanour did not necessarily require the presence of them in the dock. The defendants sat in the body of the court room.

Mr. M. W. Slade, who was instructed by Mr. E. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, was retained for the defence. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General, watched the case for the Crown.

The jurymen empanelled were—Messrs. W. C. Logan (foreman), F. G. Chinnutt, H. Stephens, Geo. Hunter, E. B. Raymond, John Lamm and R. Peston.

Mr. Slade began by giving the particulars of the case. He said that the prosecution would try to make out that the three defendants deliberately used the trade-mark of Messrs. Lanman and Kemp for their own goods—a scent—the general appearance of which, he said, was calculated to deceive the unwary purchaser. Florida water was the name used by Lanman and Kemp for many years, for their scent. He did not know whether that firm had the exclusive right to the words "Florida water," but he would suppose for the purpose of this case that the name could be used by anyone. Going farther afield, Mr. Slade observed that at one time Linoleum was the exclusive right of its proprietors and had they been careful they would have still retained that right. It was different with "Vaseline," which was the exclusive right of the manufacturers, as it was the name of a substance. The question the jury had to decide was whether the words "Florida water" were open words meaning words that could be used by anybody, like "Linoleum," or like "Vaseline." Mr. Slade, at this stage, proceeded to compare the two labels. He pointed out that the label of Messrs. Lanman and Kemp was made up of scrolls, floral designs, figures and in a semi-circle fashion the words "Florida water" printed across the label, at the bottom of which was a walled design, he said, which was said to represent a fountain. The label on the defendants' bottles compared favourably with that of the New York firm, the likeness of both being such as calculated to deceive a purchaser at first glance. On the defendants' label were the same, or similar, scroll work and floral designs, while the words "Florida water" ran in the semi-circle way. The only difference on their label, which could not be detected by any person other than a long-sighted one, was that of having the two figures on the edge of the bottle like that of Lanman and Kemp, the defendants had the figures in the middle. Proceeding, Mr. Slade used the word "false" in referring to this trade-mark; Sir Henry took objection to the word, maintaining that "alleged false" was the proper term. Mr. Slade agreed, and stated that the defendants tried to obtain for themselves the benefit of Messrs. Lanman and Kemp's reputation, which had been acquired by them after a period of many years.

Here the Chief Justice called for the bottles to examine the marks. The jury was also supplied.

Concluding, after a lengthy speech, Mr. Slade said that the business done by Messrs. Lanman and Kemp's agents in Hongkong—Messrs. Melcher and Company—was a good one, something like 10,000 dozen bottles of Florida water being sold annually. The defendants, he said, had never dealt with Messrs. Lanman and Kemp nor with their agents; but they knew the label belonging to that firm. Evidence was then called.

SIR HENRY'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

A PREVENTION OF JUSTICE.

24th inst.
Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., opened his address to the jury, at the Supreme Court, this morning.

In the case of the three men—Leung Chik Chai, Fung Chik Tin and Lam Shan Ping—merchants carrying on business at Des Vaux Road Central, under the style of the Kwong Sang firm, who were charged, at the instance of Messrs. Lanman and Kemp, of New York, with infringing their Florida water trade-marks, (a) selling Florida water with a false trade-mark; and (3) with applying a false trade description to the bottles.

Sir Henry, who was retained by the defence, held the floor for over an hour, during which time the gaze of his audience was riveted on him. Every word he uttered was heard throughout the length and breadth of the room. He strove to show that there was only one point at issue, and that was whether there was any "intention" on the part of the defendants to defraud, what he called the "New York question."

He ridiculed the idea that there was a similarity between the labels of the defendant firm and that of Messrs. Lanman and Kemp. He described in a calm and collected manner the prosecution was merely an act of intimidation. This shaft stirred Mr. Slade, the prosecuting Counsel, to smiles. Sir Henry contended that the prosecution were not justified in taking criminal proceedings against his clients; that their channel was through the civil courts, and he proceeded to say, with no little emphasis, that what Messrs. Lanman and Kemp required was to squeeze out all other traders and to corner the market. To these very trenchant remarks the attention of the jury, the officials of the Court, and the merchants—there were many in the body of the court-room—never faltered for a single moment.

Sir Henry began his address by saying that what the jury had to decide was whether there was any "intention" to defraud. If they decided that there was no intention then they must acquit the defendants.

The Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, said that "intention" did not enter the present case. He thought that it is all cases of this kind the public had a voice in the matter as well as the individual. Criminal proceedings, he stated, were not for the benefit of any one individual, but for the protection of the public right.

Sir Henry argued that the defendants could not be convicted if it was proved that they had no intention to defraud. They could not convict unless the jury found that the intention to defraud was there, even if there was some similarity in the trade-marks.

The Chief Justice—Intention to defraud need not necessarily be to defraud the owner of the trade-mark, but the public.

Here Sir Henry quoted authorities to substantiate his statements.

Mr. Slade, at this stage, cited a case which he said was similar to the one at issue. In that case, he said, a man named Burgess was found to have acted innocently when it was discovered that he was selling his aerated waters in bottles belonging to a firm named Wood. Although there was no definite attempt to defraud he was misleading customers.

Sir Henry Berkeley was then allowed to proceed. He observed that his defence was obvious to the jury. The defence asserted, and he hoped the jury would uphold that assertion, that nothing had been done by his client to warrant these proceedings. What the prosecution wanted to do was to squeeze the defendants out of the trade for their own pecuniary benefit. It was not escape attention that when Mr. Lampan, a salesman of Messrs. Melchers and Company, agents for Messrs. Lanman and Kemp, was examined yesterday he had a most colourable imagination, when he was called upon to speak as to the similarity of the trade-marks. Lanman and Kemp saw no colourable imitation in their trade-mark, and that of Messrs. Colgate's of New York; notwithstanding that the "get up" was the same.

Here Sir Henry picked up two bottles of Florida water—one of the defendant firm's manufacture and the other of Lanman and Kemp's—and stood them up on the table, with the labels facing the jury.

Mr. Slade, with Sir Henry's last remark still ringing in his ears, remarked that the latter gentleman, by exhibiting the two bottles to the jury, wanted to make them believe that the defendant's bottle was Colgate's.

"Is not that nonsense?" queried Sir Henry. Then to Mr. Slade: "Is that what we have to go to read for?"

Sir Slade—Yes, certainly.

Sir Henry—I hope not.

Continuing, Counsel for the defence said emphatically that it was impossible to deceive any man outside a lunatic asylum with these two brands of Florida water. How was it possible, he asked, to deceive any man, any ordinary man—the man in the street—into purchasing the "Two Girls" brand Florida water for that of the Fountain brand, belonging to Messrs. Lanman and Kemp? What were the minimal proceedings brought for? For a thing they had been doing for years? An injunction was (next) that should have been taken, so that the defendants could take the matter to the Privy Council. "But, no," he remarked loudly. "They know that if we are convicted here we have no remedy. Are we criminals?" he remarked at the top of his voice. In this matter there were large pecuniary interests involved. The defendants were accused of defrauding the public, a charge which the prosecution had yet not shown. They had not brought one man to show that he had been defrauded by being handed the defendants' Florida water when he asked for that of Lanman and Kemp. It was a perversion, a prostitution of justice to bring the defendants into Court in a criminal action. He pleaded with the jury to hold out with him and to protect him in such an affair. He dubbed the prosecutors "grabbers," and they wanted was to get the exclusive right to sell their goods and to drive out such people as the defendants, Watson's and Humphrey's. "We have the money," proceeded Sir Henry, pushing back his chair, "we have the influence, and we will take the matter as far as the Privy Council. They know this and that is why criminal proceedings were taken." Here he paused for a while and continued: "I will make my professional reputation."

The Chief Justice called him to order for using those words.

"Then I will not make my professional reputation. It is too good," Sir Henry returned. He went on to explain that he could not take his case to the Privy Council if a decision was given in criminal jurisdiction. He charged the prosecution with intimidation. His clients were not to be intimidated, he said. They would stand up to the jury for the vindication of their rights. His learned friend had stated yesterday in outlining his case that in deciding the matter, the jury must regard themselves as ignorant men, not as a set of sensible men they were, Sir Henry commented. He reiterated that the jury could not convict in this case, unless it could be proved that in attempting to purchase a bottle of "Fountain" brand Florida water, the defendant gave their brand instead. Furthermore, if it was called at the defendants' firm and called "a bottle of Florida water," not mentioning any particular brand, but having Messrs. Lanman and Kemp's make to his mind, and he was handed a bottle of "Two Girls" brand, was that man deceived when the "Two Girls" label was so prominent. How was it possible? He would apologise to the jury for taking up their time by a matter, the difference of which was so obvious. What was the moral position of the defendants? What was there to be said about

like the defendants into a criminal court? They have a right to sell what they liked, and the American "aqueous" could not stop them. It was pointed out that two days after the Kwong Sang firm had registered their trade-mark the New York firm got their names on the register after a six weeks' struggle with the Colonial Secretary. A Florida water was not only sold by the defendants in the Colony, Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company sold it, also Messrs. Humphrey's.

Mr. Slade—Are you going to prove all you have said?

Sir Henry—Yes, all I have said, and a little more. By these criminal proceedings the defendants were put in a false position, Sir Henry went on. If the verdict was against them they were concluded. If they were acquitted, like criminals the prosecution would then have the opportunity of holding out their threat. "Remember the Kwong Sang," they would say. They would then go to Watson's Florida water. "Aye, you going to stop selling Florida water?" Watson would reply. "No, certainly not." Thereupon, the prosecution would say with their fingers pointing: "Remember the Kwong Sang." And so on with Humphrey's and the rest of them. What the defence wanted was a verdict to show those "gentlemen of New York" that they were to recognise the rights of other people other than Colgate's.

This concluded the address, and witnesses for the defence were examined. The first witness was Fung Fuk Tin, the second defendant, and the managing partner of the Kwong Sang firm. He spoke of the "Two Girls" trade-mark being his property and gave the date of its registration.

Further statements made by this witness brought the Court to the fifth adjournment.

Resuming, Mr. Slade started to cross-examine the witness. In answer to questions he said that the trade-mark he used for olive oil of all sorts was "Two Girls" on the label, but was void of all scroll work. Only his Florida water and hair oil labels had the fringing and scroll work. The amount of hair oil he sold, in comparison to his sales of Florida water, was very small. He knew that Lanman and Kemp were the original manufacturers of Florida water. On the Chinese label at the back of his bottle there appeared a statement to the effect that his Florida water was the best made by himself for a number of years. That did not convey to his mind that his Florida water was made from Lanman and Kemp's recipe.

Sir Henry—How could it be made from Lanman and Kemp's recipe when it is a secret?

Mr. Slade—Your firm has only been started for two years. And what do you mean when you say that the Florida water had been put to a severe test for many years? Does that not suggest to you that you had Lanman and Kemp's recipe?

Witness—No. We have only started business two years, but we want to convey by the label that we have been doing business many years, and hence.

The Chief Justice—Looking into the future. Mr. Slade—Twenty years' time it would still be "many years?"

The reply was inaudible.

"How many bottles of Florida water does your firm sell a year?" I cannot say straight off. Well, within a thousand—10,000 dozen per year.

What was your sale the first year?—400 to 500 dozen bottles.

You know how Florida water is made?—Yes.

Is it made from flowers?—No. Sir Henry—From chemicals.

Mr. Slade—We are not chemists. Witness in answer to the question stated the Florida water was made with chemicals.

And why in your advertisement you state that the water was made from the choicest flowers?—No answer.

JAPANESE SQUADRON IN MANILA.

PRAISE FOR CITY.

Rear-Admiral Yoshimatsu and his officers and the people of Manila have a common subject on which they can unite. The most enthusiastic of the islands cannot be more enthusiastic over the visit of the Japanese Squadron to the city than the Japanese Admiral and his men. Last evening, says the *Cable*, of 21st inst., after the brilliant reception at the Army and Navy Club, the first of a series of sumptuous entertainments to be given in honour of the distinguished visitors, the Admiral and his officers were permitted the first moment of rest they had enjoyed since coming ashore at an early hour yesterday morning. The representatives of His Imperial Majesty's navy put in about the busiest day they have had since leaving Japan yesterday.

The Admiral and his officers started their tour of sight-seeing at a very early hour. They met the Governor General soon after his arrival yesterday and after exchanging greetings were driven to the German Cigar Factory where Dr. Bautista and his associates made them happy for an hour or more. The visitors were shown through the factory and were then given a light luncheon. Under the guidance of the Admiral, the party, which included the Admiral, his staff and the captains and executive officers of the fleet, made a tour of the city in carriages and then repaired to the Army and Navy Club where they were the guests of Colonel Harbord at luncheon. After luncheon a launch was boarded and the entire party journeyed to the headquarters of the Pacific. On the return journey a stop was made at Fort McKinley, where the Admiral reviewed the troops and afterwards entertained at a reception in Schofield Hall. From McKinley the party proceeded in a special car furnished by the street railway company, to the residence of the Japanese Consul-General on Calle Iris where another reception was held. This time the Japanese citizens of Manila greeting the representatives of their fatherland. At nine o'clock last evening a brilliant reception was given at the Army and Navy Club in honour of the visitors. The Governor-General, General Weston and many distinguished officials were present to do honour to the visitors. All were invited to the reception and practically all of them attended. Today Admiral Yoshimatsu and his officers will go again to Fort McKinley and spend a little time on the target range. Tomorrow the midshipmen will go to McKinley and watch the target practice and in the evening an entertainment will be given on board the flagship. Thursday evening the Governor General will give a dinner in honour of the visitors and on Friday the fleet will sail for the China coast.

From what can be gathered, from conversations with the officers of the Japanese fleet, it appears that the people of Japan are preparing to give the battle-ship fleet a rousing reception on its arrival in Japan. The officers were all anxious to know of the progress of the fleet and the probable time of its arrival in Japan and all expressed satisfaction with the arrangements that have been made.

"There are no people on the face of the earth that have a more intense admiration for the American people than the Japanese," said one of the officers yesterday. "All of the people know and respect the Americans. There is not a child in the empire but knows the story of Commodore Perry and reveres and respects his memory. There can be no trouble between the two nations as long as such a feeling exists and this is the feeling that permeates all the people. We have a few fire-eaters, fanatics, the same as the United States. But these do not represent the true sentiment of the people. The United States has done much for us. We have fifteen officers of our navy who were educated at Annapolis. All of them are graduates of the class of 1902, is the flag lieutenant of Admiral Yoshimatsu, Lieutenant Vincent Tamura. Another is at the present time the commanding officer of the biggest navy yard in Japan. The reception we have been given by the people of Manila and the Government officials has been overwhelming. We cannot express our appreciation more strongly."

"Good work!" exclaimed Lieutenant Tamura when informed that Admiral Vainwright would probably command the battle-ship fleet when it came to the Orient. "I knew him well and he is a great man. He will make a fine officer and it will give us a great deal of pleasure to extend him a welcome to our land. We are intending to do the best we can to make your fleet happy during its stay in Japan."

"I knew Admiral Evans well and am sorry to hear that he is ill—to him to bring out the fleet," Japanese naval officers would have given much to be able to tell him how much they admire him and his career in the navy. Lieutenant Tamura is a modest unassuming young man and talks English like a native. He was famous as a swimmer for his magnificent gymnastic work. He was a member of the Annapolis fencing team and was regarded as one of the best swordsmen who ever came to the Academy. He was a classmate of Director Frank Helm of the Bureau of navigation, a Lieutenant Sparr, U.S.N., Assistant Director of the Bureau, and of Lieutenant Mannix, flag lieutenant to Admiral Humphreys. He played baseball and football at Annapolis and was at one time considered as available material for the Academy team. The fleet has 175 midshipmen who were graduated from the Japanese naval academy in November and started on this cruise before being commissioned as ensigns in the navy. Among the midshipmen aboard is one member of the royal family of Japan, whose rank as a midshipman precedes him receiving the honours to which his birth entitles him however.

The ships on which the midshipmen are making their cruise are among the famous in the history of Japan. They were constructed just before the memorable war with China fifteen years ago and all of them were in the battle of the Yalu, the first fight with modern warships in naval history. The Matsushima, the second vessel of the fleet, was a flagship of the Japanese admiral in that battle. During the war with Russia they were used as dispatch boats.

This Taku Tug and Lighter Co.'s new tender the *Yungkuang* is a smart little steel vessel 150 feet long with a beam of 25 feet and a draught of 6 feet mean. She is fitted with twin direct acting compound steam condensing engines developing 800 horse power and driving the vessel with ordinary pattern turn screws at a speed of 14 knots. The hull and engine are the work of the Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd., Shanghai, and the boilers only were imported from Europe. The cables are panned in tank and are upholstered with brown leather. The vessel is fitted with electric light throughout. Above the deck and stern are a roomy promenade deck fitted with seats and broad staircases lead from this deck to the main deck. In addition to her ordinary work as a tender she is fitted for towing purposes and will also probably be in great demand for picnic excursions during the summer months, for which she is especially adapted.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 16th inst.:—
To-morrow being a public holiday, we are issuing our circular a day earlier.

The activity of the market in our last continues, and a brisk selling prevails in our market. During the interval the volume of business has increased, and rates in most instances have advanced.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have not fluctuated during the week, and remain quiet at \$62½. In London, the quotation has weakened to £73½.

Marine Insurance.—Unions are steady at \$840, while North China are still in demand at £15. Yangtze have improved to £15. 16½ for the old and \$10 for the new shares.

The report of this company for the year ending 31st December, 1907, has been submitted to shareholders. The working account for 1907 and former years, shows a credit balance of \$138,802.74. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 20 per cent—\$28 out of this account on the original 8,000 shares; which will absorb \$96,000 and to place the sum of \$1,300 to the credit of a building reserve fund, leaving a balance of \$17,802.74 to be carried forward. The net premium earned during 1907, after deducting return premium, re-insurance premium, etc., amount to \$320,085.14, and the 1907 account shows a balance at credit of \$359,604.14. The directors further recommend the payment of a special dividend of 5 per cent—\$5 per share to be paid out of interest earned on the original 8,000 shares, which will absorb \$24,000 and to carry forward the balance of \$339,604.14. The reserve fund has been credited with \$150,000, being part of the premium on the issue of new shares, and now stands at \$1,000,000. The dividends will be paid in cash at exchange 73½ per share.

Fire Insurance.—Small sales of China Fires have been effected at \$90, and there are further buyers at the rate. Hongkong Fires are in request at \$307½.

Shipping.—China and Manilla have risen to \$6 without business to report. There are buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships at \$19. Star Ferries, old are firmer at \$32, and the new at \$17. A small lot of Shell Transports have been sold at 45.

Rubber.—A further improvement in China Sugars has set in, and buyers continue to rule the market at 13½. Luzon and Perak Sugars are quiet without business.

Mineral.—Chinese Engineings have advanced to £115. 16½ with buyers in the North. Rubbers are slightly firmer at \$84.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are unchanged. Whimpoa Docks have been sold at \$103. Sales of Shanghai Docks been put through at £18. 81, and more can be placed at the rate. Hongkong Wharves can probably be sold at £12. 72.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are unchanged and can be obtained at quotations. Humphreys Estates have been dealt in at \$103. West Points are wanted at \$8, after which the rate. Shanghai Lands are slightly firmer at £11. 11, at which price they have been sold.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are in request in the North at £15. 50, while Hongkong Cottons can be placed locally at \$10. In other stocks under this heading, there are no changes to report.

Miscellaneous.—China Hornees are steady at \$1, and China Light and Powers at \$6. China Providents have probable sales at \$9. A firmer feeling prevails in Dairy Farms which have risen to \$20. Green Island Cement is a firm at \$12. Hongkong Cements have improved to \$30. There are buyers of Peak Tramways old and new at quotations. Langkats have advanced to £140 in the North. Sumatras have suffered a further decline but closing with buyers at £15. Hongkong Electric can probably be had at \$16.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is 1/10 5/16 on demand. The T.J.T. rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends Payable.—Unions—Final of \$19 for 1907 account, and interim of \$30 for 1907 account, payable on the 23rd inst. Green Island Cement—Final of 75 cents per share for 1907, payable on the 23rd inst. Yangtze—dividend of \$15—Tis. 10½ per share for 1907, payable in Shanghai on the 28th inst. Hongkong Electric—dividend of \$1 and bonus 20 cents for 1907, payable on the 2nd May.

24th inst.

The week under review has been devoid of any special feature of interest to record and the business transacted has not been extensive. Rates generally remain steady.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have declined to \$60, at which rate sales have taken place. The London rate is unchanged.

Marine Insurance.—Unions can be had at \$79½ ex the final dividend of \$15, for account 1907, and interim dividend of \$30 for account 1907, paid yesterday. North China are in further demand at £18. Yangtze, old and new are unchanged.

Fire Insurance.—There are buyers of China Fires and Hongkong Fires at quotations after small sales at the rate.

Shipping.—China and Manilla and Douglas are steady at quotations. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have enquiries at \$29. Star Ferries, old and new, can be placed at \$32 and \$18 respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been sold at \$137½ and \$35. There is no change to report in other stocks under this heading.

Mining.—Chinese Engineings are wanted in the North at £115. 16½. Rubbers have ruled slightly firmer and can be placed at \$84.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves remain steady at \$53. Whimpoa Docks are obtainable at \$103. In the North, Shanghai Docks have hardened, and buyers prevail at £18. Hongkong Wharves have also improved and can be placed at £18. 22.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels and Hongkong Lands are steady and without business to report. Humphreys Estates are in request at \$10. There are buyers of Kowloon Lands at \$16, while in the North, Shanghai Lands have further appreciation to £12. 11, but closing with sellers at the rate. West Points can be sold at \$8.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have slightly weakened to £15. 50, but buyers still continue to rule the Northern market. Hongkong Cottons have improved to \$10 at which rate there are buyers.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have been dealt in at a fair extent at \$9. Numerous small transactions in Green Island Cement have taken place at rates between \$11 and \$11½. Hongkong Electric are enquired for at \$16, without inducing sellers. Green Island Cement has improved to \$12, closing with a quiet market. Peak Tramways old and new are in request at quotations. There are sellers in the North, of Sumatras at £18. 81, and Langkats at £140.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is 1/10 5/16 on demand. The T.J.T. rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends Payable.—Green Island Cement—Final of 75 cents per share for 1907, payable to-morrow. Yangtze—(old) dividend of \$15—Tis. 10½ per share for 1907, payable in Shanghai on the 28th inst. Hongkong Electric—dividend of \$1 and bonus 20 cents for 1907, payable on the 2nd May.

WRIGHT MARKER.

In their fortnightly report dated 16th inst. Messrs. Lamko and Rogge write:—To-morrow being Good Friday, this fortnight's circular is published one day ahead of time.

So far as South Sea freights are concerned, the interval under review has brought no improvement whatever, and in some directions even worse rates are forthcoming than of late. Hardly any orders, worth having, remain on the market at the close, and no tangible change for the better is likely to occur.

As for the trades (Nanchang, Dairei, Chifu, Yangtze River ports, etc., to the South) monopolized by the "lines," which are said to yield satisfactory results for the time being, it is only the firmness of Japan coal freights, that stands out prominently in the midst of the present severe depression in all other directions.

As for actual fixtures effected during the fortnight, a hand to mouth business has again only been done from Saigon to this port. Whilst 74½ cents could be obtained early during the fortnight, nothing better than 12 cents was paid during the last few days, and at this starvation rate the market closes.

There has been a total absence of inquiries for boats to load from Saigon to Philippine ports, recently imported stocks being said to suffice for some time to come. Saigon-Singapore has a fixture on lump sum basis, and our list of charters further includes two vessels settled in the direction Saigon to Japan at 23 and 21 cents respectively, the largest boat getting the better freight from Kowloon Bay to Manila.

Banking to Hongkong.—The local rice market having collapsed, there is no longer any opening for outsiders.

Java to Hongkong.—The rate of freight is now quoted as 18 cents only for dry and/or wet sugar with absolutely no demand for tonnage.

Newchwang/Canton three fresh fixtures are on record at 27½ cents. "Liners" are said to be doing particularly well in the direction Dairei/Swata, a J.S. being as much as 30 cents per cwt.

Hongkong to Canton.—A small boat secured \$1.80 per ton, and more tonnage is wanted at same rate.

Coal Freight Japan/Southern.—Demand has continued unabated and in one instance as much as \$1.70 had to be paid for a 3,000 tons vessel from Karatsu for Canton. A boat of same size was paid \$2.15 to Swatow. Especially for Canton charters are still eager to pick up tonnage, and rates should go higher still, taking into consideration the small number of vessels offering.

A sign of the times is the withdrawal from the coast of German S.S. *Amoy*, a boat which has been trading in Chinese waters for over fifteen years. Her owner, simply for the reason that no longer any paying employment can be obtained, has chosen to fix her homeward bound for Saigon.

Sail Freight.—Nothing doing. Sail Tonnage loading or to load.—For New York: British bark *Arrow*, 2,971 tons, arrived 8th April.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged.—None. Departure of Sailing.—None.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

| Selling. | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| London—Bank T.T. | 1/10 5/16 |
| Do. demand | 1/10 1/16 |
| Do. 4 months' sight | 1/10 5/16 |
| France—Bank T.T. | 230 |
| America—Bank T.T. | 44½ |
| Germany—Bank T.T. | 1387 |
| India T.T. | 1387 |
| Do. demand | 139 |
| Shanghai—Bank T.T. | 74½ |
| Singapore—Bank T.T. | 25½ prem. |
| Japan—Bank T.T. | 90 |
| Java—Bank T.T. | 110½ |

| Buying. | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 months' sight L/C. | 1/10 7/16 |
| 6 months' sight L/C. | 1/10 9/16 |
| 10 days' sight San Francisco & New York. | 45½ |
| 1 months' sight do. | 46½ |
| 10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne. | 101½ |
| 1 months' sight France | 235½ |
| 1 months' sight Germany | 237½ |
| 1 months' sight India | 193 |
| Bar Silver | 74½ |
| Bank of England rate | 3 3/4 |
| Sovereign | 107½ |

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PRINCE Ito, the Resident General, returned to Seoul on 16th inst.

MR. MORIKAWA, lately Japanese Consul at Vancouver, has been appointed to Hongkong.

THE S.S. *Yuen Kiang Maru* is expected to be refitted in a few days, and has been ashore all the winter near Changsha.

THE Russian Governor of the Amur district has published a notice prohibiting the entry of foreign labourers except Chinese.

SAYS the Tientsin *Critic*—Cement in large quantities is now arriving here from Hongkong, 1,500 drums having arrived by the *Chipping*, which also brought up over 10,000 packages of sugar.

WE are glad to learn, says a Tientsin paper, that the bridge over the Liou River has been repaired and trains now run over it unimpeded. The engineer in charge deserves much credit for this speedy resumption of through traffic; a boon to travellers northward.

A TOKIO despatch of 15th inst. says:—The proposed reduction of cotton yarn is exciting very mixed comment. Some parties denounce the idea as short-sighted. The sugar refinery companies are also conferring together with a view to the prevention of over-production of sugar.

THE P. & T. Times says that the Chinese Government is now making the most earnest attempt to the Consulate at Tientsin as was recently put forward in Shanghai, namely, for the right to arrest Chinese criminals or political offenders in any of the Concessions without an order from the Consuls.

THE Ministry of Posts and Communications is reported to have issued instructions to the Maritime Customs that no dynamite shall be allowed to be imported into China, and that, in the event that the explosive is intended for mining purposes, permission must first be obtained from the Ministry concerned.

THE Peking correspondent of the *Osaka Jiji* reports that representatives of Messrs. Armstrong and Co., the Thames Iron Works, and other British, German, and French Dockyards are staying at the Grand Hotel there. They are said to be endeavoring to secure orders for the construction of warships and other vessels.

DR. UMEKANE, a Japanese lawyer, has been engaged by the Chinese Government to compile a code of Civil Law for China, to be completed within three years.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disavowance with respect to Ordinance No. 1 of 1908, entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Brigade Ordinance, 1898.

THE total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines, for the week ending April 4, amounted to 29,192.81 tons, and the sales for the same period to 29,551.45 tons.

ACCORDING to well-authenticated reports from Peking, Prince Su, formerly President of the Board of Civil Administration, and another Prince of the Blood, will set out this spring on a tour through Japan, America and Europe, defraying their own expenses.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Irving, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be an official member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. A. W. Brien or until further notice.

THE rules made by the Governor-in-Council on the 28th September, 1905, as amended on the 3rd May, 1906, and 13th December, 1907, as to the conduct of examinations for certificates of competency in the mercantile marine have been further amended by the addition to rule 28 of the following sub-section:—"To show a knowledge of the semaphore and Morse alphabets."

THE body of a Chinese girl, about eight years of age, was found floating in the harbour, off Pottinger Street Wharf, at about eight o'clock last Saturday morning. The police had the body removed to the mortuary for examination. Up to the time of writing the police at headquarters have not received the medical certificate, but it is not believed that there are any suspicious circumstances surrounding the girl's death.

AS the outcome of a row between three men—Wong Chan Wah, Chan Cheung and Cheng Ching—who were subsequently charged by the police with disorderly behaviour at West Point, Cheng Ching prosecuted the other two with robbing him of \$166 worth of jewellery, and assaulting him, at the Police Court, last Saturday. Mr. Otto Kong Siang appeared for the defence. The case was remanded. Bail in the sum of \$300 each was allowed.

CHUNG YER MUI, a widow, residing at the coolie quarters of the Cotton Mills, was yesterday (17th inst.) arrested on a warrant, charging her with detaining the eight-year-old son of a woman, residing at Jardine's Bazaar. The accused, it is alleged, enticed the boy to her quarters and there detained him for a while, until towards the end of February when she shipped him to the interior. She was charged and remanded in the Police Court, to-day.

A CHINESE bones attracted much attention at the Police Court last Tuesday morning. He was seen seated in the big dock, his arms folded, legs curled under him, quietly conversing with another prisoner. The pious man who arrived in the Colony on Monday, from Sha U Chung, on board the steamer *Hoi Ning*, was arrested as he stepped ashore on a charge of having in his possession six mace and three candareens of illicit opium. He admitted that he had not the opium farmer's certificate for the drug, and was convicted and fined.

IN their freight market report dated Shanghai, 16th inst., Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write:—There has been very little doing on our home freight market during the past fortnight and the ships on the various berths, including the mails, have received but poor support. Coastwise—Business has been a little more brisk since last writing and there is a fair demand for tonnage from the North and also from River Ports to the South whilst coal freights are also being well maintained all round.

A RULE of the Governor in Council, published in the *Gazette*, provides that the owner, agent or master of a vessel from or into which naphtha is about to be landed, shipped or transhipped shall give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police of the proposed landing, shipment, or trans-shipment, and the Captain Superintendent of Police shall thereupon place a police guard on board such vessel during such landing, shipment or trans-shipment, such guard to be maintained at the expense of the owner, agent or master of such vessel.

MR. C. Chaytor, who was formerly the popular manager of the Hotel de l'Europe in Singapore, arrived at Hongkong last Monday by the steamer *Catherine Apsar*. For something like 14 years Mr. Chaytor has been in the hotel business in Singapore and the Far East, three years being spent as manager of the hotel mentioned, when he brought, it through some troublous times and made it one of the pleasure resorts of the Southern Settlement. Mr. Chaytor will remain some time in Hongkong, and may possibly be induced to remain in Hongkong.

CAPTAIN Cowan of the C.N.S. *Shanghai* reported on arrival at Shanghai, that the Indian native regiment (Punjab) with a complement of 800 officers and men arrived at Taku Bar in the P.M.S. *Northbrook* at 3 p.m. on the 6th instant and disembarked. From there they were taken up to Tientsin by the *Shen King*. On the 7th the 41st Dogras from Tientsin, Tongshan and Shanhaiwan embarked on the transport for Calcutta leaving the Bar at 10 p.m. The R.M.S. *Dufferin* with the Cameron Highlanders on board was due to arrive at the Bar on 14th inst.

ON the 2nd instant a largely attended and influential meeting of Japanese medical men was held at the Imperial University and a committee of thirty-seven surgeons and physicians was formed for the purpose of conducting investigations into the cause and treatment of cancer. Dr. Kitasato delivered an address, in which he stated that all efforts to cure or prevent cancer by serum treatment had hitherto proved fruitless. Professor Yamawaki declared his belief, based on his own intimate observation of the disease, that cancer is not a special malady. He thinks that a cancerous condition is merely a development of ordinary degenerate aggravated by circumstances.

A "BOY" who until recently was in the employ of Mrs. Pettengill, a boarding-house keeper, of 4, the Albany, is at present in the custody of the police, charged with larceny. He was arrested on the 17th inst., by Detective Sergeant McNeil, on suspicion of having appropriated about \$100 worth of silverware from his mistress, between the 14th and 15th inst. The goods stolen were a silver teapot, one silver sugar bowl and a silver cream jug. The police have as yet not succeeded in recovering the stolen articles, and it was on that account that Mr. J. H. Kemp ordered him to be detained in police custody for a week. When the charge was read to the accused he said:—"I did not steal them," and added bitterly, "there are many other girls in the house."

WE have received from Chief-Inspector H. G. Baker a donation of \$10 towards the "Robbs Maintenance Fund." The money has been forwarded to Mr. W. H. Williams, hon. secretary of the Fund.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Ho Tung.....\$ 50
A Patient.....10

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 19th April, 1908:—

| | Library. | Museum. |
|------------------|----------|---------|
| Non-Chinese..... | 263 | 248 |
| Chinese..... | 103 | 185½ |
| Total..... | 366 | 210½ |

VICE-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton transferred his flag this morning (20th inst.) from H.M.S. *King Alfred* to the *Alacrity* preparatory to his departure, to-morrow, for Shanghai via Amoy and Foochow. It is expected that the fleet will follow the Commander-in-Chief later on. Meanwhile his flagship—the *King Alfred*—has gone into docks for overhaul.

HE OSAKA *Jiji* reports that the subsidy for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Formosan and coasting services for the present year has been increased from ¥770,000 to ¥800,000, owing to increased tonnage being employed. The new ships include the *Sakura Maru*, the first Volunteer Fleet steamer, now building at the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, which is to be employed on the O. S. K. Formosan service from 1st December next.—*Kobe Herald*

H.E. YAM CHU, formerly Chinese Minister to Japan, has addressed to the Throne a memorial in which he makes the following three suggestions:—

(1) To send diplomatists to foreign countries to study jurisprudence.

(2) To extend ample protection to Chinese residing, or working abroad.

(3) To cut the queue and change the national costume.

THE *Japan Herald* states that the appeal of Frank Pratt, describing himself as the correspondent of a certain American paper, who was sentenced by the Yokohama District Court to eight months' imprisonment for fraud in January, was dismissed on Tuesday. When the judgment was rendered, the accused attempted to fling a chair at the presiding Judge, and, on a prison warder interfering, the accused furiously assaulted him. He was ultimately overpowered and removed to the cells.

IN view of the probability that Sir Robert Hart will remain in Shanghai for some days en route from Peking to England, informal representations have been made desiring that he will permit some form of public expression of appreciation of his eminent services and of the lasting results of his work in China. In reply, Sir Robert Hart has telegraphed his appreciation of the proposal, at the same time regretting that health considerations force him to decline any public entertainment or function.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Japanese Government to consider the present Treaties with Japan and decide in what respect they shall be amended. The existing Treaties do not expire until July 1911, twelve years from the date they went into operation, but if it is desired to terminate a Treaty, the contracting parties must give one year's notice. It is understood that an effort is to be made to abolish the Conventional Tariffs attached to the various Treaties, in order that the regime of Protection in which Japan has entered may be made still more rigid.

VISITORS to Weihaiwei this summer will be pleased to find that the British authorities have made several new roads and that the one leading to the mountain top has been much improved. Several zig-zags have reduced the grades at places where, formerly, the inclines were very steep, and by diverging on to prominent points have much enhanced the splendid views. This road is now eight feet wide and affords good travelling for cyclists. By another road it is now possible to have a sixteen-mile run into the country, passing through a very attractive district. Elsewhere trees have been planted, and thus this delightful summer resort, already so popular owing to its pleasant climate, is being converted into the *Spezia* of the Far East.

THE Cantonese Guild and other prominent members of the Canton community residing in Shanghai gave a banquet on 12th inst. to his Honour Tsai Nai-huang, the Taotai, the use of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on the Suburban Well Road being kindly lent for the purpose. There were about 100 guests, and the banquet was a very attractive affair. Elsewhere trees have been planted, and thus this delightful summer resort, already so popular owing to its pleasant climate, is being converted into the *Spezia* of the Far East.

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REPORTS from Tsai Tien, which is situated about 60 li up the Han river, state that the entire surrounding district is flooded and many houses have been washed away, causing considerable loss of life.

In the Chief Justice's Chambers last Tuesday, an order was made on the application of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings to wind up the affairs of the Hongkong Milling Company. Mr. H. F. Chard was appointed the official liquidator.

CAPTAIN E. Shepherd of the *Chang Cheu* pleaded guilty before Mr. Colman, third magistrate, at Singapore on 11th inst., to carrying immigrants without a qualified medical practitioner. He was fined \$10 and costs. The doctor had a Hongkong qualification.

A EUROPEAN gentleman, resident of Pedder's Hill, was ordered to give Postman \$4, \$3 compensation in the Police Court yesterday morning. The defendant was charged with allowing a ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled. It was further stated that while the postman was on duty on the 10th instant, the "chow" sprang upon him inflicting certain wounds.

It is intended, shortly, to carry out the following measures regarding the suppression of opium:—(1) To urge the Viceroy and Government of provinces to establish anti-opium bureaus. (2) To send officers to every province to find out the number of opium-smoke. (3) To draw up a set of regulations for the punishment of officials who are slack in the suppression of opium. —N. C. D. News.

An interesting pamphlet, describing the main features of the two new Pacific liners which were recently launched to the order of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, has been received by us from Mr. Silverstone, the agent in Hongkong. The new vessels, *Tenyo Maru* and *Chiyu Maru* which are each of 14,000 tons, will both be placed on the run from Hongkong to San Francisco this year, and should prove valuable and popular additions to the Japanese mercantile marine.

A TOKYO despatch of 16th inst. says:—The national conferences which have been held at Osaka by representatives of the clearing houses and banks, the two Elder Statesmen, Marquis Matsukata and Marquis Ito, being in attendance, reflect the general want of confidence in the Government's financial policy. Public bonds are declining to an almost ruinous degree, in consequence of the exceptionally high rate offered for the optional conversion of Exchange bonds.

ONE TAI, an accountant, residing at 273, Queen's Road Central, was charged at the Police Court this morning (22nd inst.), before Mr. J. H. Kemp, with assault causing bodily harm to his co-accused. It appears that during an argument on the 16th instant the defendant threw a pot full of boiling water on the cook, the resulting injury necessitating his removal to the Netherlands Hospital, from which he was discharged this morning. The accountant was fined \$5, and ordered to pay the plaintiff \$25 compensation.

A TOKYO despatch states that the British steamer *Glendora* chartered by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the steamer *Kanado-maru*, which are on the company's South America line, were recently subjected to oppressive treatment at a port in Chile, at the hands of Chilean health officials. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has presented to the Foreign Office in Tokyo reports from the Captains of the two steamers on the matter, and has applied that steps be taken for the prevention of the repetition of such practices.

CHAN WONG-NG, a fitter of the Waterworks, was charged at the Police Court, last Tuesday, and convicted for assault and disorderly behaviour. Chan and a coolie named So Wing got into an argument in an opium den in Centre Street on Monday night. Intermittent in a fight during which Chan seized an earthenware teapot and flung it at So, striking him on the nose and doing some damage to that part of his countenance. The lukong, who was called to stop the fight, was also given a rough time. Chan was fined \$5 by Mr. Kemp.

A BANDAKAN correspondent writes:—The ice plant started some operations some ten days ago, and has already proved its ability to more than do its ordained work. It has exceeded its builders' guarantees, and that with comparative ease. The casting of the new compressor cylinder by the China-Borneo Co. has much to their credit, turned out entirely successful, and the whole plant is now running with comparative smoothness. The soda water has proved to be eminently satisfactory, and there is little fear but that the concern will prove a success.

THIS morning (22nd inst.), at the Police Court, a coolie-giving the name of Sin was charged with stealing \$150 worth of valuables from 63, Robinson Road—the residence of Mr. A. Babington. The theft consisted of one clock, two silver-plate dishes, one ash tray, one flask and stand, eight silver spoons, two table napkins, one set measure and an umbrella. The accused admitted the charge. It appears that he entered the house at about two o'clock this morning and made the haul unknown to the inmates. Policeman (25) O'Sullivan, who was on duty in Calne Road, saw accused approaching him, with a bag slung over his shoulder, and getting suspicious, stopped him. He was removed to the Central Police Station where he confessed to the robbery. Mr. J. R. Wood passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

Steamers Expected.

| Vessel | From | Agent | Due |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| Kaitang | Singapore | M. & Co. | April 26 |
| Liberal | Shanghai | H. A. L. | April 26 |
| Yarra | Singapore | M. M. | April 27 |
| Silk | Shanghai | D. & Co. | April 27 |
| Tilamb | Macassar | J. C. J. | April 28 |
| Tibodas | K'chootzu | C. O. J. | April 28 |
| Onsang | Singapore | M. & Co. | April 29 |
| Nippon Maru | Japan | T. K. K. | May 1 |
| Kumang | Calcutta | M. & Co. | May 1 |
| Eastern | P. Darwin | G. L. & Co. | May 2 |
| P. Sigismund | Sydney | M. & Co. | May 2 |
| Emp. of China | Vancouver | C. P. R. Co. | May 6 |

DOCK RETURNS.

| HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Borogob | at Kowloon Dock |
| H.M.S. Har | " |
| Chantaboon | " |
| Haiphong | " |

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Barometer | 29.96 |
| Temperature | 74 |
| Humidity | 82 |
| Breeze | Light |
| Direction | Light |

Shipping.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

| | |
|---|--|
| Amiral Duperré, Fr. s.s., 2,144, Batavia, 22nd April.—Singapore 16th April, Gen.—M. M. | |
| Bourbon, Fr. s.s., L. Bail, 15th April.—Saigon 11th April, Gen.—Mao Fat. | |
| Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 20th April.—Calcutta 3rd April, Penang and Singapore 14th, Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ld. | |
| Chosun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,304, T. Fuseno, 23rd April.—Fuzhou 21st April, Camphor.—O. S. K. | |
| Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,000, I. Sakurai, 22nd April.—Tientsin via Amoy and Swatow 21st April, Gen.—O. S. K. | |
| Daguy, Nor. s.s., 883, O. Abrahamsen, 22nd April.—Canton 22nd April, Ballast.—Angard, Thoresen & Co. | |
| Dakotah, Br. s.s., 2,140, Ross, 19th April.—from San Francisco, Kerosene Oil.—S. O. Co. | |
| Drufer, Nor. s.s., 1,734, J. Bing, 20th April.—Bangkok 11th April, Rice and Gen.—M. & Co. | |
| Duffier, Br. transport, 3,066, Comdr. T. A. L. de Berry, 21st April.—Taku 16th April, Ballast.—Admiralty. | |
| Dunstan, Br. s.s., 2,756, W. Jones, 19th April.—New York via Suez 28th Feb., Gen.—S. T. & Co. | |
| Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,030, Henry Pybus, R.M.S., 6th April.—Vancouver 18th Mar., and Shanghai 4th April, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co. | |
| Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 18th April.—Saigon 14th April, Rice, Paddy, Meat and Flour.—J. M. & Co. | |
| Frihiof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 12th April.—Saigon 8th April, Rice, Rice-Meal.—Angard, Thoresen & Co. | |
| Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,945, H. Sakamoto, 21st April.—Mojito 16th April, Coal.—M. B. G. K. | |
| Geslevall, Br. s.s., 2,815, Steele, 22nd April.—Portland 13th Mar., and Karatu 16th April, Wheat.—Angard, Thoresen & Co. | |
| Haiphong, Fr. s.s., 1,000, Pomfret, 22nd April.—Haiphong 18th April, Ballast.—Wills and Jacks. | |
| Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 24th April.—Fouchou 21st April, Amoy 22nd, and Swatow 23rd, Gen.—D. L. & Co. | |
| Herman Luche, Rus. s.s., 1,870, J. Obsholov, 18th April.—from Singapore, Gen.—B. & Co. | |
| Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,776, H. Uecker, 17th April.—Saigon 12th April, Rice, S. W. & Co. | |
| Ispahang, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. M. Hay, 21st April.—Karatu 11th April, Coal.—M. & Co. | |
| Landra Scheff, Ger. s.s., 1,012, H. Grandt, 9th April.—Saigon 4th April, Rice.—S. & Co. | |
| Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 14th April.—San Francisco 24th Mar., and Shanghai 16th April, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. Co. | |
| Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,193, K. Gabrielsen, 21st April.—Saigon 16th April, Rice.—Wallem & Co. | |
| Manica, Br. s.s., 2,846, Gow, 23rd April.—Mojito 18th April, Coal.—M. B. G. K. | |
| Mitida Korner, Ger. s.s., 1,846, M. Dibbern, 21st April.—Hoogay 18th April, Coal.—I. & Co. | |
| Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 4,035, P. M. B. Luke, 24th April.—Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 20th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co. | |
| Ningchow, Br. s.s., 5,876, H. Allen, 16th April.—Tacoma via Japan 18th Mar., Gen.—B. & S. | |
| Norbrook, Br. s.s., 2,956, Comdr. Marbur, 14th April.—Taku 10th April, Troops.—Admiralty. | |
| Numanth, Ger. s.s., 4,385, H. Feldtmann, 22nd April.—Portland, Or. 15th Mar., Flour.—P. & A. S. Co. | |
| Persia, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 11th Jan.—San Francisco 17th Dec. and Portland, Or. 17th, Flour.—O. & O. S. Co. | |
| Phayen, Fr. s.s., 1,299, Bouisson, 21st April.—Saigon 17th April, Flour.—B. & Co. | |
| Prometheus, Br. s.s., 3,583, G. Moir, 19th April.—Shanghai 16th April, Gen.—B. & S. | |
| Sambha, Ger. s.s., 2,560, O. Muller, 17th April.—Shanghai 14th April, Gen.—H. A. L. | |
| Shantung, Ger. s.s., 1,000, Gosewisch, 22nd April.—Bangkok 13th April, and Hoibow 21st, Rice.—B. & S. | |
| Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,060, K. Kawara, 19th April.—Seattle 17th Mar., and Shanghai 11th April, Gen.—N. Y. K. | |
| Siegan, Br. s.s., 2,047, F. Jamieson, 23rd April.—Haiphong and Hoibow 22nd April, Gen., Rice and Stocks.—B. & S. | |
| Taikosan Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,216, I. Fukui, 19th April.—from Kutchinotzu, Coal.—M. B. G. K. | |
| Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,047, J. A. Martin, 17th April.—Hankow 14th April, Salt.—Chinese. | |
| Taming, Br. s.s., 1,316, A. Somerville, 24th April.—Manila 21st April, Sugar and Gen.—B. & S. | |
| Terge Eiken, Nor. s.s., 2,304, Thomasgen, 24th April.—Newcastle 2nd April, Gen.—S. T. & Co. | |
| Victoria, Swed. s.s., 2,080, J. A. Hellberg, 23rd April.—Karatu (Japan) 17th April, Coal.—Wallem & Co. | |
| Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,350, N. Kobayashi, 17th April.—Japan 12th April, Coal.—O. S. K. | |

The Ships Passed Onal.

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|--|
| 3rd March—Denialder, Hobbins, 6th March— <i>Atiyana, Achilles, Sado Maru, Armada, Bekie, C. Ford, Laeta, Hittachi Maru, Prinz Heinrich</i> , 10th March— <i>Denbighshire, Den of Airle, Palawan, Silala, (Ger.)</i> , 18th March— <i>Alcinous, Calchas, Oceanus, Titas</i> , 17th March— <i>Nippon, York, Japan, Sengambha, Glenara, Chikundian, Headly</i> , 20th March— <i>Klasi, Australen, Glaucon, Oanfa, Korana</i> , 27th March— <i>Brigada, Cantor, Diamid, Ernest, Sim, Sumatra, Jaster, Machou, Katana, Inveresk</i> , 31st March— <i>Polma, Varra, Colombo Maru, Kowachi Maru, Yangtze</i> , 7th April— <i>Bemart, Filistakia, Indramaha, Teles, Ellen Rickmers, Nubia, S. George</i> , 10th March— <i>Agamenon, Ceylon, Scandia, Socotra, Sientor, Tonkin, Hakata Maru, Pelusa, Petrona</i> , 14th April— <i>Ching Wo, Colombo Maru, Tonkin, Kowachi Maru</i> , 21st April— <i>Andalusia, Denimond, Ducaslon, Ernest Simon, Maria Valeria, Atholi, Fakow, Indram, Sakaki Maru, Katama, Orndall</i> . |
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| Arrivals at Home—3rd March— <i>Moyra, Hakata Maru, Varra, Schuyllah</i> , 6th March— <i>Dorimona</i> , 10th March— <i>Argonia, Hobbins</i> , 18th March— <i>Prins, Prinz Heinrich, Sado Maru</i> , 17th March— <i>Atiyana, Siam</i> , 20th March— <i>C. Ford, Laeta, Glenara</i> , 27th March— <i>Klasi, Nippon, Bingo Maru, Berrol, Albenza, Palawan</i> , 31st March— <i>Telemachus, Ernest Simon</i> , 7th April— <i>Antenor, Dardanus</i> , 10th April— <i>Gange, Gopini, Ramania, Sargata</i> , 14th April— <i>Melana, Austria, Brunner, Eule, Ceylon Maru, Slavonia, Cardigan, Nippon, Novorok</i> , 21st April— <i>Agamenon, Tonkin</i> , 22nd April— <i>Nubia</i> . |
|---|

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOUR & Co. Corrected to noon, later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 51

| STOCKS. | NO. OF
SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. | | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE
DIVIDEND AT
PRESENT
QUOTATION,
BASED ON LAST
YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING
QUOTATIONS. |
|---|-------------------|----------|----------|--|------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | | RESERVE. | AT WORKING
ACCOUNT. | | | |
| BANKS. | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 120,000 | \$125 | \$125 | \$1,500,000
\$15,500,000
\$210,000 | \$2,000,387 | Final of 2s on old and 1s.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07 | 5 1/2 % | \$500 sales and b. London 273.10/- |
| National Bank of China, Limited. | 90,925 | £7 | £6 | \$1,735
\$1,000,000 | \$71,293 | 2s (London 3/6) for 1903 | 5 1/2 % | \$81 |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | £150 | \$50 | \$1,500,000
\$210,038
\$401,959 | none | 2s for 1906 | 8 1/2 % | \$240 |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | £15 | £5 | \$1,250,000
\$1,250,000
Tls. 48,042 | Tls. 204,424 | Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2.65 | 6 % | Tls. 8 1/2 buyers |
| Canton Insurance Society of Canton, Limited | 12,400 | \$250 | \$100 | \$3,000,000
\$450,407
\$1,137,151 | 2,506,011 | Final of 1s/- making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of 3/4 for 1907 | 5 1/2 % | \$800 ex div. |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited | 8,000 | \$100 | \$40 | \$800,000
\$80,000
\$159,148 | \$394,520 | 1s 1/2 for year ending 31.12.05 | — | \$165 \$150 |
| Do. do. (new) | 4,000 | \$100 | \$60 | \$400,000
\$40,000
\$1,988 | — | — | — | — |
| FIRE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | \$20 | \$1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000 | \$172,432 | 8s and bonus 2s for 1906 | 9 % | 190 sales and b. |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | \$250 | \$50 | \$2,000,000
\$2,000,000
\$2,000,000 | \$428,027 | 12/- on 1906 | 9 % | \$507 1/2 sa. and b. |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | | |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited | 30,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$7,500
\$1,040,387
\$1,040,387 | \$1,053 | 1s for 1906 | — | \$16 |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$5,000
\$5,000
\$5,000 | Nil. | 5s for year ending 30.9.1907 | 10 % | \$40 |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$1,200,000
\$1,200,000
\$1,200,000 | \$16,437 | 1s 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07 | 8 % | \$20 buyers |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) | 60,000 | £5 | £5 | \$600,000
\$600,000
\$600,000 | \$6,594 | 5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = \$2.24 per share | 5 1/2 % | \$238 \$24 |
| Do. do. (Deferred) | 60,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 200,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 75,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000 | Tls. 14,510 | Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907 | 7 1/2 % | Tls. 45 buyers |
| Do. do. (Preference) | 100,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 2,000,000 | £1 | £1 | \$2,000,000
\$2,000,000
\$2,000,000 | \$172,370 | Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for a/c 1907 | 7 1/2 % | Tls. 49 1/2 buyers |
| Star Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000 | \$137 | 1s for year ending 31.12.07 | — | \$12 \$18 |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 30,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 75,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000 | Tls. 18,730 | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 | 12 1/2 % | Tls. 47 buyers |
| REFINERIES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$2,000,000
\$2,000,000
\$2,000,000 | \$9,218 | 2s for year ending 31.12.05 | — | \$137 1/2 sa. and b. |
| Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 7,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$700,000
\$700,000
\$700,000 | — | 1s for 1907 | — | \$15 sales |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited | 7,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000 | Tls. 8,935 | Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.12.06 | 5 1/2 % | Tls. 70 sellers |
| MINING. | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. | 1,000,000 | £1 | £1 | \$1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000 | \$11,556 | Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907 | 7 1/2 % | Tls. 16.20 buyers |
| South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited | 150,000 | £1 | £1 | \$1,500,000
\$1,500,000
\$1,500,000 | \$11,358 | 1s 1/2 for 1907 | — | \$84 |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. | | | | | | | | |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$450,000
\$450,000
\$450,000 | \$3,726 | 1s 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06 | — | \$14 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$3,000,000
\$3,000,000
\$3,000,000 | \$3,556 | Final of 1s 1/2 making 5s 1/2 for 1907 | 6 1/2 % | \$53 |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$2,500,000
\$2,500,000
\$2,500,000 | \$441,444 | Final of 5s making 5s for 1907 | 7 1/2 % | \$103 |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 55,700 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000 | Tls. 10,459 | Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907 | 7 1/2 % | Tls. 8 1/2 buyers |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited | 35,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 69,737
Tls. 125,000 | Tls. 12,626 | Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907 | 7 1/2 % | Tls. 224 buyers |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 2,500
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000 | Tls. 6,531 | Tls. 6 for 1907 | 6 % | Tls. 100 |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) | 10,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$250,000
\$250,000
\$250,000 | \$10,908 | 1s 1/2 for year ending 30.9.07 | 10 % | \$21 buyers |
| Central Stores, Limited | 50,125 | \$15 | \$15 | \$751,875
\$751,875
\$751,875 | \$19,178 | 1s 1/2 for 1906 | — | \$10 sales |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$500,000
\$500,000
\$500,000 | \$52 | Final of 3s making 5s 1/2 for 1907 | 7 1/2 % | \$6 |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$5,000,000
\$5,000,000
\$5,000,000 | \$3,911 | Final of 5s making in all 5s for year ending 31.12.07 | 7 % | \$100 |
| Thompsons Estate & Finance Company, Limited | 150,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$1,500,000
\$1,500,000
\$1,500,000 | \$4,621 | 70 cents for 1907 | 6 1/2 % | \$104 |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 5,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$250,000
\$250,000
\$250,000 | \$63 | 5s for 1907 | 6 1/2 % | 126 buyers |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 78,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 1,253,045
Tls. 1,253,045
Tls. 1,253,045 | Tls. 107,517 | Final of Tls. 1 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 3 for 1907 | 7 % | Tls. 115 sellers |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 12,500 | \$50 | \$50 | \$625,000
\$625,000
\$625,000 | \$1,541 | Final of 2s making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07 | 8 1/2 % | \$48 sa. and b. |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. | 15,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 1,500,000
Tls. 1,500,000
Tls. 1,500,000 | Tls. 8,807 | Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07 | 4 1/2 % | Tls. 56 buyers |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 15,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$150,000
\$150,000
\$150,000 | \$14,169 | 50 cents for year ending 31.12.07 | 4 1/2 % | \$10 |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 1,500,000
Tls. 1,500,000
Tls. 1,500,000 | Tls. 8,559 | Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %) | — | Tls. 55 sellers |
| Loou-tung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 800,000
Tls. 800,000
Tls. 800,000 | — | Tls. 8 for 1906 | — | Tls. 75 |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 1,000,000
Tls. 1,000,000
Tls. 1,000,000 | Tls. 4,306 | Tls. 50 for 1906 | — | Tls. 250 sellers |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | |
| Hell's Asbestos Ascent Agency, Limited | 8,604 | 12/6 | 12/6 | \$1,200
\$1,200
\$1,200 | \$68 | 4s per share for 1906 | 9 % | \$21 |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$12 | \$12 | \$720,000
\$720,000
\$720,000 | — | 1s 1/2 for 1907 | 11 % | \$11 |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$500,000
\$500,000
\$500,000 | \$15,000 | 60 cents for year ending 31.12.06 | — | 16 |
| Do. do. special shares | 50,000 | \$1 | \$1 | \$50,000
\$50,000
\$50,000 | \$1,000 | — | — | — |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. | 125,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$1,250,000
\$1,250,000
\$1,250,000 | \$3,000 | 20 cents for 1907 | 9 % | \$9 |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 25,000 | \$7 1/2 | \$6 | \$1,875,000
\$1,875,000
\$1,875,000 | \$2,974 | 1s 30 for year ending 31.7.07 | 6 1/2 % | \$20 |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited | 400,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$4,000,000
\$4,000,000
\$4,000,000 | \$10,804 | Interim of 50 cents per share for 1st 1907 | 11 % | \$11 |
| Hall & Holtz, Limited | 21,000 | \$20 | \$20 | \$420,000
\$420,000
\$420,000 | \$15,000 | 2s for year ending 28.2.07 | 9 1/2 % | \$25 |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$3,000,000
\$3,000,000
\$3,000,000 | \$2,933 | 1s per share for year ending 28.2.07 | 6 1/2 % | \$16 buyers |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$125,000
\$125,000
\$125,000 | \$4,578 | Final of 8s making in all 1s for 1907 | 8 1/2 % | \$25 sales |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$500,000
\$500,000
\$500,000 | \$8,191 | Final of 1s 20 making in all 5s for 1907 | 6 1/2 % | \$50 |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited | 25,000 | Gd. 100 | Gd. 100 | Tls. 42,500
Tls. 27,500 | Tls. 17,127 | Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter | 7 1/2 % | Tls. 450 sellers |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited | 25,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$250,000
\$250,000
\$250,000 | \$4,655 | 1s per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07 | 8 % | \$12 buyers |
| Peak Tramways Company (new) | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$500,000
\$500,000
\$500,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Philippine Company, Limited | 25,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$250,000
\$250,000
\$250,000 | Nil. | — | — | — |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited | 24,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 120,000
Tls. 120,000
Tls. 120,000 | Tls. 6603 | Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907 | 7 % | Tls. 107 1/2 buyers |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited | 30,000 | Tls. 20 | Tls. 20 | Tls. 24,820
Tls. 75,000 | Tls. 8,493 | Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907 | 16 % | Tls. 57 1/2 sellers |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited | 16,350 | £20 | £20 | Tls. 100,000
Tls. 100,000
Tls. 100,000 | Tls. 8,331 | Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907 | — | Tls. 560 |
| South China Morning Post, Limited | 6,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$150,000
\$150,000
\$150,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Team Laundry Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$5 | \$5 | \$100,000
\$100,000
\$100,000 | \$4,934 | 40 cents for year ending 31.5.07 | 6 1/2 % | \$25 sales |
| Tsien Waterworks Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 15,295
Tls. 4,000 | Tls. 201 | Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07 | 4 1/2 % | Tls. 97 sellers |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$500,000
\$500,000
\$500,000 | \$111 | 50 cents for 1907 | — | — |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$4 | \$35,000
\$35,000
\$35,000 | \$1,160 | 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 1s 10 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 | 7 1/2 % | \$15 |
| Union, (A. S.) & Co., Limited | 90,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$900,000
\$900,000
\$900,000 | \$5,482 | Interim of 50 cents for account 1907 | 6 1/2 % | \$10 buyers |
| Wain Powell, Limited | 15,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$150,000
\$150,000
\$150,000 | \$41 | Final of 50 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1900 | — | \$51 |
| DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:— | | | | | | | | |
| These shares are entitled to half of the profits. | | | | | | Green Island Cement Company | 75 cts. | April 21st |
| | | | | | | Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. | Tls. 10.95 | April 21st |
| | | | | | | Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | \$1.20 | May 2nd |